CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 326 nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 326 nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. X. NO. 189- BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. Jaladuta	6700	30th Aug 1922

For freight and other particulars apply to

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

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P & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of pasports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
12th August	NEVASA ..	9,071
19th ,, ..	KASHGAR X ..	8,880
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA * ..	10,911
9th ,, ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
16th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA * ..	15,825
7th Oct.	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA X	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952

*MOREA, *NALDERA } Through steamers from Australia.

x KASHGAR, X MACEDONIA } Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
22nd August	MANTOLA ..	8,963
1st Sept. ..	MULBERA ..	8,900
12th ,, ..	MERKARA ..	8,235
27th Oct. ..	MADURA ..	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About		
15th Aug. ..	KALYAN ..	
19th ,, ..	SOUDAN ..	
25th ,, ..	MACEDONIA	
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	
16th ,, ..	SICILIA ..	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nankin.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
17th August ..	BANKURA ..	Karachi &P. Gulf.
18th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via. Karachi
13th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi direct.
23rd ,, ..	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with

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Telephone No. 1230.

WONDER OF THE WORLD

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.

I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once sample box, Re. -9-0, Big bottle, Rs. 3-5-0.

Write:—

HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHAH HAMDANI

NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING, Memonwada Road, P. No. 2. BOMBAY.

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N.Y.K LINE

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
† Yojia Maru ..	K. Ohno	6,735	6 Aug	10 Aug
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada ..	5,846	14 Aug	25 Aug
† Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata ..	8,191	16 ,,	26 Aug
Akita Maruru ..	Y. Kokorii.	3,817	28 Aug.	8 Sep
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,083	11 Sep.	25 Se
KamakuraMa ..	J. Fujisawa	5,843	27 Sep.	O

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

H. UYEMURA, Acting Manager.

Telephone No. 279, 4362.

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

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Authorised Cap Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,353,000
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(At Par of Exchange.)

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STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.

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RESERVE FUND ,, 72,50,000

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Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

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Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

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Speedy settlement of claims.

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RESERVE FUND ... F. 59,139,249 £4,928,270

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland). Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE

Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES,

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Bandoeng,	Palembang
Cheribon,	Pontianak
Djember,	Semarang
Djocja.	Soerabaila
Kota Radja.	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tehing Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

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L. E. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Asst. Agents.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents. No. 52, Medows Street, Fort. Telephone No. 4927.

SALE TO-DAC AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT NARAYAN DHRU STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Kaka Dosabhai Hirachand and Bai Jadibai, the 2nd mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the mortgagor Haridas Ranchhoddas Lowaji by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the 2nd mortgagees under an Indenture dated the 6th October, 1920, and subject to the 1st mortgage and further charge created over the property by Indenture dated 25th September, 1914 and 22nd December, 1916 respectively and made between the mortgagor of the one part and Bai Valabai and another of the other part and transferred by Indenture of Transfer of mortgage dated 4th August, 1920 and made between Morarji Mathuradas Kamdar of the one part and Jamnadas Mangumal of the other part and further transferred by Indenture of transfer of mortgage dated 5th March, 1921 and made between Jamnadas Mangumal of the one part Haridas Ranchhoddas Lowji of the 2nd part and Sonabai Merwanji Doctor and Erechshaw Khersedji Engineer of the third part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction the undermentioned property. THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 11th day of August, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land containing by admeasurement (424) square yards or thereabouts together with messuages, tenements or dwelling houses known as Badshah Building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B. Ward Nos. 883 and 924 and Street Nos. 16-22 and 9-13 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2100 all which premises are situate at or on West side of Narayan Dhru Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Narayan Dhru Street on or towards the West by the property of Hyderally Cassamji and Sons on or towards the North by the property of Sonabai Wishawanathji and partly by Narayan Dhru Cross Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Vanmalli Jeewan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Ramanlal and Co., Attorneys for the 2nd Mortgagees, at their office at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF CAWASJI PATEL TANK STREET, AND KHETWADI MAIN ROAD OPPOSITE KHAKHAR BUILDING WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under intructions from Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta & Co. Attorneys for the 2nd Mortgagees Messrs. Manekial Chhaganlal and Krishnalal M. Munshi and on a/c and at the risk of the defaulting mortagagor Manmohandas Atmadam and in pursuance of the power of sale deserved to the said mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgagee dated 17th October 1921 made between Manmohandas Atmaram of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 12th August 1922 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property subject to first mortgage.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of Government Land (together with the messuage tenements or building standing thereon) situate at and fronting the Cawasji Patel Tank Road without the Fort of Bombay in the registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 227 sq. yards. or thereabouts and bearing Collector's, old No. 2512 New Nos. 9535 and 9541 old survey No. and New Survey Nos. 5197 and 5198 and bounded on the East by the property of Tulsidas Narotamdas on the West by the Khetwadi Main Road on the North formerly by the property of Memon Moosa Sidik but now of Davashanker Khandwala and on the South by the said Cawasji Patel Tank Road and the building whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under 'C' Ward Nos. 6477 and 6478 and Street Nos. 22, 24, 26 and 28 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mansukhalal Hiralal Mehta and Co. Attorneys for the 2nd Mortgagees at their office at 79 Medows Street Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO., Bombay, 11th August, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BABULNATH ROAD, GAMDEVI ESTATE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys, for Mr. Ramnarayan Harnandrai, the transferee of the mortgage herein and on account and at the risk of Mr. Moongalal Naharmal Gondka, Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated 14th January, 1922, the undermentioned on FRIDAY, the 11th day of August, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land (99 years commencing from the 17th day of January, 1917), containing by area 1,201 square yards or thereabonts, situate on a plot No. 93 on the Gamdevi Estate of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement Trust of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by plot No. 92 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Govindji Jivandas and Gordhandas Jivanji, on the South-East by plot No. 91 of the said estate leased to Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, on the South-West by plot No. 94 of the said estate leased to Chhotalal Maganlal Kothari and on the North-West by Babulnath Road and forming portion of land bearing New Survey No. 7306 together with the dwelling house thereon consisting of ground floor, two upper floors and two motor sheds and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward No. 2649 (3), Street No. 81B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichond and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgakee, at their office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO., Bombay, 11th August 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS. 122, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, WHITE MULLS, ARTIFICIAL SILK VOILS, SARRIES, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 14th day of August, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirrors door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, side board, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.

By the order of G. G. Nadkarni, Esq., the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Chandulal Manilal Parekh (Insolvent).

Mehta boxes, mattresses and pillows.

By the order of the office concerned:—One big lot of White Mulls (slightly damaged by salt water).

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—One lot artificial silk voils and red rainbow coloured sarries.

A NICE OPPORTUNITY TO CLOTH MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES OF GREY INDIAN YARN AND 4 BALES OF GREY SHIRTINGS.

By the order of the Insurance concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th August, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

3 bales of grey Indian yarn 32s.

3 bales of grey shirtings MSYY 40 pieces in each bale.

1 bale of grey shirtings 7200—50 pieces.

The above bales are slightly damaged by water.

N.B.:—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th Aug. 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 20, Apollo Street. Tel. No. 2409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHANDARI STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of Sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of April, 1919, and made between Odhavji Dhunjibhai of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th day of August, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhandari Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1882, New No. 9016, Old Survey No. 132 and New Survey No. 2/4878 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward No. 7469 and Street Nos. 29—31 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the said Bhandari Street on or towards the North by the property of Vishwanath Ganoba Futane and on towards the South by the property of Anandji Bawa and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS. No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort, Telephone No. 4088.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, 1922, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed the following goods:—

Bundles, cotton laces (empty) case, bags Alubukhor, Bars Steel, Juggery, Mugs (beans), Anchors, Personal effect, Pulley, case samples, G. C. sheets, cycle parts, skins, dates, 1005 bibee, Planks, Wall brackets, Marble slabs, Hoops, Provision, M roots, sockets, sparklers, Pig lead, Packages Machinery, 27 Bags Sago Flour, 8 Bags China clay, loose lot of sand and gravel.

42 Cases Glassware.

36 Bundles Galvanised Sheets.

Loose lot of sand and loose lot of gravel are lying at Mahim and Sewree Bunder and 27 bags Sago flour and 8 Bags China Clay lying at Duty Paid Warehouse Wari Bunder and No. 2 P Docks, may be inspected by the intending purchasers before sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction This Day the 11th August, 1922 at 3 p.m. on the premises the materials for removing Buildings:—

Buildings Street No. [illegible] Parel Chawl Road, [illegible]

Building Street [illegible] Case No. 2, 416 [illegible] Road, Niagara [illegible] and Matun[illegible]

SITUATIONS VACANT

VACANCY for one pupil to learn "Dentistry." For premium, etc. No. 8940, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4560

WANTED—UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE to get Openings for YOUNG MEN (Re. 1). How to Grow Riches (Re. 1). CAPITAL INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, Rang Mahal, LAHORE.
A R4426

WANTED—A Second Class experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER for the Digras Ginning Factory. Pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Only experienced need see (between 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.):—Messrs. ARJAN KHIMJI & CO., Bhat Bazaar, Mandvi, Bombay.
A R4577

SALARY Rs. 109—230 in 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab.)

SITUATIONS WANTED

A well-experienced PARSI ENGINEER MECHANICAL as well as ELECTRICAL, having returned from Java Netherland after 22 years' Experience, is prepared to take charge of oil, Gas, or Diesel Engine of any maker or Electric Engine or Power House of any magnitude. Testimonials will be submitted, if asked for. Apply Box No. 8435, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4541

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Line Station, airy block for High Class Hindoos.
C R4561

TO BE LET.—Residential FLATS, SHOPS, WAREHOUSES in most brisk locality opp. St. Xavier School, Dhobi Talao, Apply M. K. PALIA, Apollo St., Fort.
C R4569

GROUND-FLOOR of Panthaki Lodge, No. 18, Ghod Bunder Road, Santa Cruz, 5 minutes' walk from the Station. Rent Rs. 150. Apply there or to K. A. PANTHAKI, Home Department, Bombay Secretariat.
C R4575

TO BE LET for IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION, upper floor of "Sacklat Villa," at Clemland Road Worli, next to the Chapel. Living and dining room combined, 3 Bed Rooms, 2 Baths, Kitchen and store rooms. Rent Rs. 125. Apply SACKLATWALLA BROS., New Queens Road, Chowpatty, Bombay.
C R4540

TO BE LET—For Poona season or longer period with telephone, one-storied newly built spacious fully furnished BUNGALOW, with six bedrooms, very big hall, dining room smoking and office rooms, motor garage, stables, very big garden, extensive riverside view, also other bungalows suitable for princes and first class officers. For further particulars please apply ASIAN HOUSE AGENCY, 31, 33, Hamam Street, Fort.
C C13879

HOTELS, ETC.

MOUNTAIN VIEW.
MUSSOORIE.

ONE DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM available for paying guests. Apply RESIDENT.
R4585

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes, very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprietors, Mangoes Gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
13433

KULU Apples and Pears from selected English trees, 9 lbs. for Rs. 5, by V. P. P. a. charges included. Apply T. MACKAY, Duff Duncan Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.—Tel. Macnay, Kulu.
GA R4428

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS—24 Rosy Peaches or Delicious Nectarines or Apples or finest Pears or 72 Egg Plums or 12 lbs. Sweetest Sardas or 8 lbs. Juicy Seedless Grapes Rs. 12. Free Delivery. Packing Scientific. Quality Special. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta, Tele. Grapes.
GA C13585

NON-PERIAL, late season mangoes, very sweet, delicious and big size at Rs. 9 per 100 and Rs. 5 for Rs. 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. Genuine healthiest mango. Lichi Grafts 5 years old at Rs. 25, 3 years Rs. 20, 1 year Rs. 13, wholesale rate for 1 year Grafts at Rs. 75 per 100. Packing Freight extra. Orders with advance essential. Catalogue sent on one anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT. Darbhanga Estate Garden, No. 3, DARBHANGA.
GA C13993

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

BEST OPPORTUNITY for Mill-owners and Cotton Merchants.—FOR SALE—One up-to-date Gin and Press Factory in the best Cotton centre. Can be sold each factory separately with or without buildings. Apply OZSHAW & CO., Nesbit Road, Mazagon.
R4553

...CIAL

...Rs. 5,000 to ...the Race ...Sure ...ith

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

FOR SALE—32 double ROLLER GINS and CUMMINS Cotton Baling Press in one lot or separately, write to LALA MADHUSUDAN DAYAL, Hapur.
K R4586

WANTED.—A Secondhand COTTON BALING PRESS and GINS, with Engine and Boiler, etc. A complete factory will do. Write with full particulars and prices to: MANEKCHAND GORDHANDAS, Bombay 3.
K C13938

1 MARSHALL'S K Class Expansion value Heater 26 H. P. complete fittings, 1 Flour Mill 14in. Plate, Engelberg Hullers, Shellers, Cones, Graters, Elevators. In fact complete set Rice Mill without Boiler. As good as new, hardly ever used. Outturn 1200 Bags daily. Also Barnet and Foster's Ether Ice Machinery, Abundant Stock Shaftings, Bearings, Pulleys, Scrap Irons. Apply "HARDINGS," Fort, Vizagapatam.
K R4559

FOR SALE.—BRAND NEW 14 and 18 lbs. rails, 27 cubic feet Tipping Wagons, 20 H. P. Vertical Boilers, 16ft. London Bros. Screw cutting lathes, No. 24 Christy and Norris Disintegrator, 21" sensitive Drilling Machine, Secondhand 30 H. P. 2' gauge Locomotive, 6 and 10 Ton Road Rollers, 6, 8, 10 and 20 N. H. P. Portable Steam Engines. 24" Log Frame, Circular Saw Benches and several screw cutting Lathes. Inspection Invited. B. D. BERY & Co., 43, Ripon Strett, Calcutta. Telegrams:—"ENDEAVOUR," Calcutta.
K 13914

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Expert practical training in Accountancy, Specialised Banking and Senior commercial courses with the uniform success of past twenty-one years. Prospectus on application, Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
M R4564

THE ACADEMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC TRAINING COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS.—The only institution in India conducted by Prof. B. G. Kothare, B.R.A.F.A. (Milan). The only Indian holding the Italian Diploma for up-to-date academical and scientific training in painting, sculpturing architecture, outdoor-sketching and life modelling at moderate charges. A rare opportunity for students of Arts. Time:—Any convenient two hours between 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily and on holidays 7 a.m. to 12 p.m. Address:—No. 2-A, Charni Road, near Portuguese Church, Girgaum, Bombay.
M R4516

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ASSAM SILK—We supply purely handespun, and hand-woven Endi, Mooga, Pat cloths and real Mooga Yarns at the cheapest of all market rates. Prices on application Trial Humbly Solicited. Please enquire at:—Messrs. BHURALI BROS. & CO., P. O. and Vill Sealkuchi, Dist. Kamrup, ASSAM.
T C13921

MALABAR TIMBERS—26th Varieties of well seasoned timber always in Stock in the log as also cut to order, suitable for House Building Flooring Planks, Boat Building, Bridge work Railway Sleepers, Furniture and Mining purposes, etc. For Samples and descriptive list Apply to E. MANACKJEE, Timber Merchant, CALICUT.
T C13932

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE.
FOR
Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.
Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.
Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road, LUCKNOW, U. P.
N.B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CURRENCY NOTES LOST.

5 GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES for Rs. 500 each lost on 30th July, 1922, with a pocket note book, numbers as under:—
SB/8 98016 Bombay 9th May, 1913.
SB/8 77777 Bombay 9th May, 1913.
SB/8 11517 Bombay 9th May, 1913.
SB/8 95493 Bombay 9th May, 1913.
S.B/9 02284 Bombay 10th May, 1913.
Handsome remuneration to the person bringing the same or any information to
VICAJEE A. TARAPORVALA
ARCHITECT
7-10, Elphinston Circle, Fort, Bombay.
R4544

THE BROACH FINE COUNTS SPINNING & WEAVING CO. LTD,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 10th day of August, 1922, a Dividend for the half year ended 31st March, 1922, at the rate of Rs. 15 per Share (Free of Income and Super Taxes) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 65 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after Monday the 14th day of August, 1922, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) and on Saturdays between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) except Sundays and holidays to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 1st day of August, 1922. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last Registered address.
HUSEINBHOY DALSUKHBHAI & Co.,
Agents.
C14010

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE BANK OF BARODA LTD., will from 21st August, 1922, REMOVE to the 1st floor of the "STANDARD BUILDING" on the Hornby Road, above the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.) Lift available to constituents.
C13907

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY,

TENDERS for metalling with 3" consolidated metal including steam rolling, 1" chipping, sanding, watering, etc., complete Jackeria Bunder Road, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 21st day of August, 1922.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, plan, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 10th August, 1922.
TA C14006

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Shareholders of the Empire Bank Limited, will be held at 3 p.m. at the registered office of the Company at Apollo Street on the 31st day of August, 1922, to consider the report of the Liquidator and to consider the position of the Company.
Dated this 10th day of August, 1922.
PIROJSHAH BOMANJI CHOKSI,
for Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal.
Attorneys for the Liquidators.
C14009

NOTICE.

WITH REFERENCE to the Notice appearing in the issue of this paper of the 10th instant under the signature of Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers for and on behalf of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon, Ltd., advertising for sale by auction 2,500 bags of Mauritius Crystal Sugar per S. S. "Eugene Grosos" on account and at the risk of our clients Messrs. Chunilal Lallubhai NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said 2,500 bags of Mauritius Crystal Sugar so advertised for sale are not the goods ordered out by our clients Messrs. Chunilal Lallubhai and our clients are not concerned and have nothing whatever to do with the said sale and the same will be on account and at the risk of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd.
Dated this 10th day of August, 1922.
VACHHA & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Chunilal Lallubhai.
C14005

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3129 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 18th day of July, 1922.
Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
Messrs. NAVLAJI VANAJI & CO., a firm, carrying on business as shroffs and money-lenders at Kamatipura without the Fort of Bombay. ... Plaintiffs.
Versus
RAMKRISHNA MAHADEO CHOUKAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, later residing at Dadar, without the Fort of Bombay, but whose present whereabouts are not known. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great tBritain and Ire- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—
The plaintiffs pray that the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 33,781-5-4 with interest at the rate of one per cent per mensem on the sum of Rs. 29,000 from the 11th day of July, 1922, till judgment, costs and interest in judgment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum till payment.
You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 29th day of August, 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 21st day of July, 1922.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.
W. J. HOWARD,
The 21st day of July, 1922.
Messrs. DABHOLKAR & CO.,
C14002 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUMMARY SUIT NO. 3291 OF 1922.
Messrs. DANA FATTA and Co., a firm, carrying on business in partnership as Shroffs and Money-Lenders, at Khalasi Chakla, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
RAMKRISHNA MADHAWRAO CHONKER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, doing business in the name of R. M. Chonker and Sons, formerly residing at Dadar, but whose presents whereabouts are not known ..... Defendant.
To
RAMKRISHNA MADHAWRAO CHONKER, The Defendant abovenamed.
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed the above Summary Suit against you to recover from you Rs. 15,000 for principal due at the foot of a cheque as mentioned in the Plaint herein with interest and costs and the hearing is provisionally fixed for the 29th day of August, 1922.
You are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and in default of your obtaining such leave the plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a Decree herein.
Dated this 10th day of August, 1922.
VACHHA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
327, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C14000

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2268 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and field 1st day of June, 1922.
Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
JOHARMAL DHULAJI AND CO., a firm, of Bombay doing business as shroffs and Commission Agents at Barbhai Moholla without the Fort...Plaintiff.
Vs.
RAMKRISHNA MAHADEVRAO, CHONKER, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Goldsmith, residing at Agar Bazar Road Dadar without the Fort .....Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: Whereas the above named Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—
The plaintiffs pray that the defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of sR. 8,581-7-5 with interest at Rs. 2 per cent per mensem on Rs. 8,000 from 28th February 1922 till judgment, costs and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.
You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 22nd day of August, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 14th day of June, 1922.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 14th day of June, 1922.
Messrs. RUSTAMJI AND GINWALA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C14007

AMUSEMENTS

Grand Charity Concert.
in aid of
THE RED CROSS HOSPITAL VISITING FUND.
Monday 21st August 1922, 5-30 (p. m.)
AT THE
P. V. M. GYMKHANA.

A very attractive programme of entertainment has been arranged, including instrumental and vocal music by well-known European and Indian Artistes.
Dr. Jehangir Wadia will present his screaming parody of Hamlet.
Tickets to be had from.—
Mrs. COWASJI JEHANGIR,
(Nepean Sea Road.)
Asst. Manager, P. V. M. Gymkhana.

ALL-INDIA REHMAN FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT
Begins at Nasirabad (Raj) from 16th September 1922, Entrance Fee Rs. 15 with names of Players must reach Mr. R. C. MISRA, Hon. Secry. before 31st August.
R4562

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
THE FINAL SHOW
THE FINAL SHOW
TO-DAY 6-30
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
It is always worth a
SECOND AND A THIRD VISIT
The sublime pathos and finishing acting of
CHAPLIN
has for all time set the seal on his
ARTISTIC GREATNESS
At 9 30 p.m.
BOXING TOURNAMENT
Parsi Territorials
&
Auxiliary Force

THE EMPIRE.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
OUR GREAT FUN FRIDAY
Special Doses of Laughter by the World's Best Physician
INCLUDING
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
THE RINK

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 P. M.
A Parsi Comedy written by Mr. P. J. Marzaban
"AFLATOON"
Acted by well-known Parsi Artistes.

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME!
ANOTHER THRILLING MODERN DRAMA
The Woman Under Oath
A Thrilling Story of a Woman Juror Starring the Supreme emotional Actress.
FLORENCE REED
It will grip your fascinated interest from start to finish and surpirse you at the end.
The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy "A Nervy Dentist" Featuring Charles Dorety and also the new Screen Magazine.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road,)

Balwant Sangit Mandali
will stage at the
BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD
Friday 11th August at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Saturday 12th August at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.)
The masterpiece by the late Mr. Gadkari Sangit] BHAVABANDHAN [Act 5
and
Sunday 13th August at 8-30 a.m.
Sangit] RAJASANYAS [Acts 1-5
Rates of Tickets Rs. 5,-4,-3,-2½,-2,-1½,-1, and Annas 8
Tickets can be had at the
MADHAWASHRAMA, GIRGAON, DAILY
K. P. PANDIT,
Manager for the Bombay Season.

LALITKALA DARSH SANGIT NATAK MANDALI.
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsale
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre, Bombay
ON
Saturday 12th August 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S, T.)
and
Sunday 13th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors
N.B. No complimentary tickets will be allowed for these three plays.

AMUSEMENTS

Globe Cinema
SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3458.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
TO-DAY
at 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MATINEES
SAT. SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.
at 3-30 p. m.
(FINAL WEEK)
"THE BLUE FOX"

ARROW FILM CORPORATION OF AMERICA PRESENTS
The Blue Fox
with
Ann Little
(America's Foremost Serial Star)
Each Episode crammed full of MYSTERY, SENSATION AND SUSPENSE
TO-DAY
Episode 13. THE SECRET SKULL.
" 14. THE DESERT ISLAND.
" 15. HOME AND HAPPINESS.
PATHE REVIEW and
SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.
POPULAR PRICES
Re. 1 to 3 annas.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT——TO-NIGHT
Shree Markandeya Avatar
OR
DEVOTION'S REWARD
The most Powerful story in 7 reels
Produced by National Film Co.
Directed & Photographed by Patanker
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
DAILY 4 SHOWS
5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
Saturday to Monday at 3-30. and 5-15 p.m.
Prices as Usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THIS WEEK THIS WEEK
THIS WEEK ONLY
We are offering you the greatest episode from our National epic
MAHABHARAT
The Super-story of BHISHMA his magnificient self-sacrifice, unequalled renunciation and divine self-restraint
BHISHMA-PRATIGNA
a super production of the star of the East Film Co.,
It its gorgeous oriental settings in its great ethical and educational Value, its beautiful finish and acting, it cannot be equalled by any Swadeshi film till now exhibited WE CHALLENGE.
You see it for yourself
CINEMA MAJESTIC.
Time prices-Usual Holidays extra
3-30 show

THE "STAR"
The Week's Special 'TREBLE" Programme
(1) "THE EVIL EYE"
Our Stupendous and Most popular Serial—Further Four parts.
(2) "ZIGOMAR EELSKIN"
The Last and the Most sensational of "Zigomar" Series, in which Zigomar, Protea and their Pet Elephant play prominent parts.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST OF THE 3 SERIES.
(3) A SPLENDID TWO-REEL COMEDY
DON'T MISS THIS SPECIAL TREBLE BILL EXTRAORDINARY!
4 shows daily—5-15, 7, 8-45 &.10-30
SATURDAY SUNDAY & BANK HOLIDAYS Extra Matinee 3-30
THE
"STAR" CINEMA.
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HARILAL NATHALAL DESAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of lease hold land, containing an area of three hundred and twenty-seven sq. yards or thereabouts, situate on and being plot No. 445 of the Dadar Matunga Estate of the Board of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-registration district of Bombay, bounded on the South-East by plot No. 444 of the said estate agreed to be leased to the vendor, on the South-West by a Road twenty-six feet in width, on the North-West by plot No. 435 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Narandas Purshotam Kapadia and on the North-East by land of the Board proposed to be laid out as a garden and which said piece of land forms portion of land bearing New Survey No. 825, together with the building thereon consisting of a ground-floor and one upper floor and a terrace which said premises are now in the occupation of the Purchaser and are assessed by the Municipality under F. Ward No. 7922 (3) Street No. 1489 (B).

Dated this 9th day of August, 1922.

DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C13999

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SAKHARAM NARAYAN PATHRE, late of Bombay Vaishya Hindu Inhabitant, a Custom Clerk, residing at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, a widower. ..... Deceased.

EKNATH SAKHARAM PATHRE, of Bombay Vaishya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dhobi Talao, Chandanwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration Probate.

Witness Sir LALUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 31st day of July, 1922.

Mr. EKNATH SAKHARAM PATHRE, Petitioner-in-Person.

R4580

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Codicil thereof RAMJI ANTON NAKHWA, late of Bombay, Christian Koli Inhabitant, a Fisherman, residing at Mandvi, Koliwada, without the Fort of Bombay, ... Deceased.

JAGAN MANGLIA, also of Bombay Christian Koli Inhabitant, a Fisherman, residing at Mandvi, Koliwada outside the Fort of Bombay, Sole Executor named in the said Will and Codicil of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LALUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT, Petitioner's Attorneys.

The 2nd day of August, 1922. C14008

HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS
ARE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Studio
SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale, held on the 21st day of June, 1922, by Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, by the order of Messrs. MEHTA LALJI & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Narandas Bhawanji, the transferee under the Transfer of Mortgage dated the 18th day of December, 1918, pursuant to the power of sale vested in the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 8th day of May 1917 and the Further Charge dated the 14th day of August 1917 and made between Hargowandas Kuberdas of the one part and Veerji Peraj, Executor of Manji Peraj, of the other part, our client was the highest bidder for and declared to be the purchaser of the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-three square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 2121-2122, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Lalji Bhimji and partly by the property of Bhimji Devji, on the West by the said Nagdevi Street, on the North by the property of Bai Rama wife of Pandoba Janoji and on the South by the gulley and the property of Sadashiv Atmaram and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 354 and Street No. 245-249.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1922.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
14011

CONSUMPTION
REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

"This is to certify that I have been acquainted with the Rev. G. R. Walters since 1918. My attention was drawn in that year to his consumption cure while serving in India, I was much struck with the testimonials which he had, of cures achieved.

I obtained a consignment of the cure for an officer in a regiment, who had for some years been suffering from lung trouble and had tried various methods of treatment for it without much improvement.

Almost immediately after commencing the cure he experienced distinct relief, and after finishing the second box, all his symptoms had vanished and he appeared in perfect health, and continued so.

I occasionally hear from him now, he is stationed in an unhealthy part of Africa, but says he has had no return of his old troubles.

After returning home, in the beginning of 1920, I wrote to Mr. Walters for another consignment of the cure for a friend who was consumptive, and he experienced immediate relief became much stronger and has had no return of his ailment.

In the early part of this spring, I myself had an attack of Influenza, which left me with a persistent cough, pains in the chest and weakness. I at once wrote to Mr. Walters for his cure which arrived about a fortnight ago. After taking it TWO DAYS the pains in the chest disappeared, the cough ceased and I was feeling very much better in general health. I have the greatest faith in the cure and hope that it will soon be more widely known, as I am convinced that it does all that Mr. Walters' claims for it, and the treatment is taken at home without the necessity to interrupt one's daily routine in any way."

FREE CONSULTATIONS
ALLIANCE HOUSE
LONAVLA.

FEATHER LIGHT
FURRY WARM
FLEECY SOFT
DONEGAL TWEED SPORTS COAT.
in different shades
Rs. 29-8
J. DIAS & BROS.
Professional Tailors and Gent's Complete Outfitters
280, Princess Street. BOMBAY

BATLIWALA'S
40 Years. RENOWNED MEDICINES.
Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions.
Batliwala's } Ague Mixture Ague Pills
BATLIWALA'S (Tonic Syrup) Bal Amrit.
BATLIWALA'S (Cure-all) Balm.
BATLIWALA'S Diarrhoea (Cholera) Mixture.
BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets.
BATLIWALA'S Tonic Pills.
BATLIWALA'S Ringworm Ointment.
BATLIWALA'S Tooth Powder.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADE
Price on Application
Dr. H. L. Batliwala Sons & Co., Ltd.
P.O. Worli, BOMBAY, No. 18.
Tel. Adr. Batliwala, Worli, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Aug. 9th.

	Bales.
Actual Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	1,000
" " Import	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. Americans Spot limited request	12 32
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	16 75
New York, 11 a.m. — Oct.	20 31
As known in Liverpool at — Jan.	20 30
(closing time.) — Mar.	20 30
New Orleans 10 a.m. — Oct.	19 89
— Jan.	19 87

OPENING TONE AND PRICES:

Liverpool, Aug. 9th.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	11 66—17
September	—
Oct.	11 36—18
November	—
December	11 50—16
January	11 18—13
February	—
March	11 1—13
April	—
May	11 06—12
June	—
July	11 01—10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Sept.	15 60—25
Nov.	15 70—25
Jan.	15 75—30

AUSTRALIAN QUOTATIONS:

Liverpool, Aug. 9th.

Fair G. Benge.		7 50
" "	Fully Good	7 90
" "	Fine	8 30
" "	No. 1 Comre Good	9 20
" "	" Fully Good	9 10
" "	" Fine	10 00
Fair G. Broach	Good	10 10
" "	Fully Good	10 50
" "	Fine	10 90
Fair G. Scinde	Good.	7 40
" "	Fully Good	7 80
" "	Fine	8 20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 9th.

Months.	To-day's Price
August	11 79—4
Sept.	11 62—1
Oct.	11 51
Nov.	11 44
Dec.	11 41+5
Jan.	11 37+6
Feb.	11 36+8
Mar	11 38+11
April	11 33+12
May	11 31+13
June	11 29+15
July	11 27+16

Tone: Firm.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 9th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	15 55—30
Sept.	15 55—35
Oct.	15 60—30
Nov.	15 65—30
Dec.	15 70—30
Jan.	15 75—30
Feb.	15 80—30
Mar.	15 85—30
April	15 85—30
May	15 85—30

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Aug. 9th.

Futures at New York.		
	Oct.	20 18+16
	Dec	20 18+ 3
	Jan	20 08+03
	Mar	20 12+ 2
	Liverpool, Aug. 9th	
	July	11 51
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	Oct.	11 37—6
	Jan.	(mutilated)
	Mar.	Do
	London, Aug. 9th	
Telegraphic Transfers		1/3 22/32 Steady
Bar Gold		£ 4 12 0 "
Bar Silver Spot		34 7/8 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 9th

Bentes 3%	59
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/4
" " 2 months hence	34 3/4
China sold India Cought :—Quiet	
Interest day to day loans	1 5/8
" 7 day Market loans	1 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 p/c. since 1.th ultimo.	3

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 9th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers	50
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers	49
Australian 62 lbs. July Sellers..	52
Tone :—eQuiet	

BARS.

Chartered Bank	£ 68/4
Hongkong	£ 118
National	£ 44
P. & O. Banking Corp	£ 13 7/8
Eastern Bank	£ 5

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore real Bold Aug-Sept. Quoted	£ 18
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	—
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug-Sept. Nominal	£ 17
Tone of Rapeseed :—Neglected	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug Nominal	£ 21 1/2
Tone of Linseed :— Nominal	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Aug-Sept. Sellers	£ 8 3/4
Toria Rapeseed :—	£ 18 3/8
Linseed Argentine Aug-Sept. Sellers	£ 18 1/2
Tone :—Slow	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	67
Standard Copper G. M.. B.	64 3/4
Copper Braziers	84
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	24 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 89 1/4+1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 90 3/8+1/4
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 3/4+1/4
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 58 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	68 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	58 3/4
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 118 3/4

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Aug,	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Paid	7 3/8
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	26
Tone :—Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR:

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug-Sept. Sellers	19, 4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. Sept. Sellers	21/6
Do. Do. Oct.-Dec. Sellers	21/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug-Sept. Sellers	22/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug-Sept. Sellers	22/9
Tone :—Small business.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 10, 1922.

To-day Reuter reports 10 points higher in New York futures. Our friends Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar, No. 381, Hornby Road, Bombay have received the following cable from Messrs. A. Nardan and Co., New York, dated 9th August:—

"Good rain large part of Texas and Oklahama, and expectation of early movement of crop with trade demand lacking."

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fg. Mg. Broach April-May at Rs. 455 and fluctuating within a range of four rupees ruled Rs. 454 at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 452. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 450 and going down to Rs. 448 closed at Rs. 451. While Broach July-August opened at Rs. 540 and eased to Rs. 524 on free selling by offices. The price at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 528. Fine Mg. Oomra September opened at Rs. 446½ and going down by a rupee and a half advanced to Rs. 448 on buying by Bull operators. From this level it dropped to Rs. 440 on selling by Cutcha Candy Marwari Brokers, and remained Rs. 443 at 4 p.m. While Oomra Decr January opened at Rs. 408½ and went down to Rs. 403 in sympathy with the selling in Oomra September, and ruled Rs. 404 at 4 p.m. Fg. Mg. Bengal Decr January was Rs. 340 nominal.

Our Market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday with a moderate demand. Japan Shippers are not buying anything at present, while local mills bought for their immediate requirements. About Rs. 1,500 bales are reported to have been sold.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (5 P. M.)

Bombay, Aug. 10th.

		Rs.
F. G. Broach	April/May	451
Fully Good Broach	July/Aug.	526
" " Bengal	Dec./Jan.	334
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	403
" "	Sept.	443
Southerns	July/Aug.	505

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 10th.

		Rs.
F. G. Broach	April/May	453
Fully Good Broach	July/August	526
" " Bengal	Dec./Jan.	340
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	404
" "	Sept.	442
Southerns	July/Aug.	505

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 10th

Description.	Super Fine	F Good	Good fine			
M. G. Bengal and Sind						
Punjab	—	—	—	380	360	340
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	—	460	440	435	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	500	480	460	455	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	480	460	440	445	—	—
M. G. Broach	—	—	526	526	516	—
Southerns	—	—	—	515	505	495

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 9th August 1922.

Cotton	7548 Bales.
Wheat	18856 Outs
Linseed	5031 "
Rape, etc.	772 "
Gingellyseed	407 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	1247 "
Castorseed	1989 "
Rice	13329 "
Myrabollam	Nil "
Cottonseed	5609 "
Mowraseed	1621 "
Gram	6657 "
Juwar	616 "
Masur	36
Barley	Nil
Seize	1773 "
Coal	1408 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 10th.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 5/8
Bank Demand	1-3 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 27/32
For Demand	35
American Dollars	346
Honkong Dollars	199
Shanghai	—
Japan	164
Singapore	179

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Aug. 10th.—6 p. m

The folloing are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	59 0 0	—
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-30	58 0 0	—
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	58 0 0	—
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 14 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 13 0	10 4 0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 13 0	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 6 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 14 0	13 6 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	80 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	77 0 0	—
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	75 0 0	—
Teelseed Black	71 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	13 12 0	14 12 0
Groundnuts	68 0 0	—
Mowraseed	7 4 0	7 10 0
Barley	42 0 0	—
Castorseed	60 0 0	11 15 0
Cotton Seeds Ready	37 8 0	8 6 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	9 1 0	
Wheat, Aug—Sept.	9 4 0	
Linseed, May	14 1 6	
Linseed, Sept.	14 5 0	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26-13-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 26-13-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 26-14-6
Bars Silver ready Rs. 90-13-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 90-13-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 91-1-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate:—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 19/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 5/8.
On London:—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 5/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 27/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/3 11/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/3 23/32.
Tone of Exchange:—
Steady Market.
On Paris:—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 357.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 377.
Bank's D D Frcs 367.
On Japan:—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 164½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P. Rs. 159½.
On Hongkong:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 200.
On Shanghai:
Bank's selling D D Rs. 265.
On Singapore:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 179½.
On New York:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 346
London Gold ready—Sh. 92-6.
London Silver ready—d. 34-12.
London Silver forward—d 34-12.
Tone of silver—Quiet—Continent and China sold, India bought ready.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange:—Dols. 4 45 1/2.
French Exchange Frcs. 55.50.
Swiss Exchange:—Frcs. 23.50.
Swiss Exchange:—Frcs. 23.40.
Belgium Exchange:—Frcs. 56.50.
Italian Exchange:—Liras. 98.20.
German Exchange:—Mrks. 3600.
Prague—Krons. 180.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 57/8.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
3 per cent. War Loan Rs. 83.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 100.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930, Rs. 100.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 103/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust, 1930, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
The Share Market is closed to-day.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LTD.

The Fifteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137 Esplanade Road, Fort on Tuesday at 3 p.m., Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim presiding. The Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1922 was approved and adopted. The report showed a net profit of Rs. 35,55,216-9-7 including the balance of Rs. 9 821-5-0 brought forward from the last account. The Directors have utilized Rs. 10,00,000 in paying an ad-interim Dividend for the half-year ending 30th September 1921 at Rs. 50 per share.

The Directors recommended that the Balance of Rs. 25,55,216-9-7 be disposed off as follows:—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 65 per shart (free of Income Tax) Rs. 13,00,000; Depreciation Account:—Machinery Rs. 1,35,000; building Rs. 65,000; drosophore installation Rs. 6,000; Sprinkler Installation Rs. 3,000; Fire Service Rs. 3,000; Furniture and Dead Stock Rs. 5,000; Ginning Factories Rs. 25,000 total Rs. 2,42,000; Reserve Fund Rs. 1,25,000; Income Tax and Super Tax Provision Fund Rs. 2,00,000; Provision for replacing New Machinery Rs. 6,00,000; Provident Fund Rs. 25,000; Bonus to Staff Rs. 50,000; to carry forward Rs. 13,216-9-7; grand total Rs. 25,55,216-9-7

Your Profits and Fix Charges for the current year have been insured for the sum of £4,40,000 for 24 months' benefit and an Insurance for £1,00,000 has been effected against breakdown of machinery.

WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MFG COMPANY.

Tht forty-second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Western India Spinning and Mfg. Company, Ltd., was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, when Mr. N. T. Moolji presided. The Directors' report for the year ending 31st March 1922, was approved and adopted. In the course of the report, it was stated the Company has made a nett profit of Rs. 8,35,934-6-10, including last year's balance of Rs. 6,896-8-10. The Directors have paid an ad-interim Dividend at the rate of Rs. 100 per share for the half year ended 30th September 1921 which absorbed Rs. 1,20,000. They now recommend the disposal of the balance of Rs 7,15,934-6-10 as under:

To declare a Dividend for the second half year ended 31st March 1922 at the rate of Rs. 150 per share which will absorb Rs. 1,80,000; to carry to depreciation of machinery Rs. 1,50,000; to carry to depreciation buildings 1,50,000; to carry to depreciation of buildings to carry to Mill Extension fund a/c Rs. 2,50,000; to Provision against Income Tax and Super Tax Rs. 75,000; to Bonus to Staff Rs. 15,000; to subscription to G. T. & J. J. Hospi-Nursing Association at Rs. 100 each Rs. 200; 200; to carry forward to next year's a/c Rs. 734-6-10; total Rs. 7,15,934-6-10.

INDIAN MANUFACTURING CO.

The forty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Manufacturing Company Ltd., was held on Wednesday, at 4-30 p.m. at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, Mr. N. T. Moolji presiding. The annual report of Directors for the year ending 31st March 1922 was approved and adopted. In the course of the report it was stated that the Company has made a profit of Rs. 10,68,832-4-2 including the last balance of Rs. 3,597-11-4. The Directors have paid an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 150 per whole and Rs. 75 per half share for the half year ended 30th September 1921 which absorbed Rs. 1,35,000. They now recommend the disposal of the balance of Rs. 9,33,832-4-2 as under:—To declare a Dividend for the second half year ended 31st March 1922 at Rs. 256 per whole and Rs. 125 per half share which will absorb Rs. 2,25,000; to carry to depreciation of machinery a/c Rs. 1,00,000; to building depreciation fund Rs. 50,000; to Mill Extension fund Rs. 4,35,000; to Provision against Income Tax Rs. 1,25,000; to Bonus to Mill officers and clerks Rs. 15,000; to subscription to Sir J. J. & G. T. Hospital Nursing Association at Rs. 100 each Rs. 200; to carry to next year's account Rs. 3,632-4-2; total Rs. 9,33,832-4-2.

HINDUSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The forty-ninth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Hindoostan Spinning and Weaving Mills, Company, Ltd., was held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. N. T. Moolji presiding. The Directors' report for the year ended 31st March, 1922, was approved and adopted. In the course of the report it was stated the accounts that your Company has made a net profit of Rs. 12,92,745-11-7 including the last year's balance of Rs. 11,682-5-11. The Directors have paid an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 150 per whole and Rs. 37-8-0 per quarter share for the first half-year ended 30th September 1921 which absorbed Rs. 1,80,000.

They now recommended the disposal of the balance of Rs. 10,72,745-11-7 as under:—To declare a dividend for the 2nd half-year ended 31st March 1922 at Rs. 250 per whole and Rs. 62-8-0 per quarter share which will absorb Rs. 3,00,000; to carry to machinery depreciation fund Rs. 1,50,000; to carry to Mill Extension Fund a/c Rs. 3,65,000; to carry to building depreciation fund Rs. 30,000; to provision against Income Tax and Super Tax Rs. 2,16,000; to Bonus to Mill Officers and Clerks Rs. 15,000; to subscription to G. T. and J. J. Hospital Nursing Association Fund at Rs. 100 each Rs. 200; to carry to next year's account Rs. 2,545-11-7; total Rs. 10,72,745-11-7.

The Director General of Nizam's police has offered a reward of rupees 250 for the arrest of Ahmed Bin Sheikn, the Arab who murdered Mr. Tom Dobson of United Free Mission at Jalna. (A.P.).

Last Monday being a minor Hindu holiday mill-workers in some of the Ahmedabad mills did not go to work but Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai refused to admit his men next day unless each of them paid a fine of Rs. 2. They have agreed to pay the fine and have been allowed to resume work. (A.P.).

"MAKES THE UNFIT—FIT AND THE FIT—FITTER."

SAYS JIMMY WILDE IN REFERRING TO THE WONDERFUL PROPERTIES OF ALKIA SALTRATES.

Some valuable training secrets divulged by the all-conquering little Welsh wonder, world's champion boxer at his weight. Tells the best way to cure Liver, Kidney and Rheumatic Disorders so they never come back.

I have often been asked to explain the training methods which kept me constantly in such absolutely perfect physical trim that I was able to win five consecutive world's championship contests during a period of about one year. My doctor once told me that "liverishness," mental or physical languor, stomach acidity and dyspepsia, catarrh, backache, neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, etc., etc., all arise simply from the accumulation of impurities in the system. No one can possibly doubt the truth of this, and it is at least equally obvious that the one sure and only way to get rid of the complaints quickly and permanently is to clear the impurities out. To do this you must stimulate and thoroughly cleanse the organs of filtration and elimination, and thus immediately purifying the blood and preventing the absorbtion of further poisons. The self-poisoning process is the direct cause of most serious ailments. To make and keep the whole body absolutely sound and healthy, the mind clear and alert, eyes bright and nerves steady as steel, simply drink occasionally, before breakfast, a glass of saltrated water, prepared by adding a level teaspoonful, or less, of Alkia Saltrates, which is obtainable at little cost from any good chemists. This produces a refreshing and pleasant-tasting tonic-aperient drink, which is not to be confused with such things as common kidney-irritating salts or fizzing salines, "morning powders" or other patent medicines. It acts on a highly concentrated form of the constituents found in the world-famous natural [illegible] In my own case [illegible] to be far better [illegible] but without the [illegible] use of time [illegible]

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 10.

The break in the Bombay monsoon has extended into parts of the Gangetic plain. A feeble western disturbance is aproaching the North-West Frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Punjab hills and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad and Mysore A few falls occurred in Malabar. Chief amounts are:—Mergui, Rangoon, Bassein one inch, Tavoy one and a half, Moulmein six, Kyaukpyu and Akyab two, Lashio one, Sibsagar, and Silchar two, Cherrapunji and Cox's Bapar one and a half, Chittagong two, Narayanganj four, Barisal one, Darjeeling one and a half, Patna one, Dehra Dun two, Mussooree and Simla one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension in Bihar and Orissa and in Upper Burma.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 9th Aug, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 9th Aug.	
			1921.	1920.
	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	9.16	59. 3	69. 6	33.17
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.05	54.29	70.68	37.92
Esplanade (Gov. Tel). Hospital)	0.03	55.63	64. 8	37.06
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.07	59.15	69.60	37.63
Kemp & Co., (Cumballa Hill)	—	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay Aug. 9th

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 12 a.m. 8 p.m. & 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches		29.714
Temperature of Air	Degrees	80 7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	76 0
Dew Point	"	74.2
Relative humidity of Air	"	0 809
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	8 8
Maximum temperature of Air	"	84 5
Minimum do do	"	77 4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW, SW.
Movement of Wind do	miles.	206
Fall of Rain	Inches	0 12
Total fall during month	"	1 29
Do. do. year	"	58 92
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 10th Aug.		0 16

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 10th August 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Multan and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Mean temperature was above the average in the north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Mainpuri and in defect at Cawnpore and Allahabad. Day temperature was below normal. Night temperature did not differ much from the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind, lightly clouded in north Rajputana and moderately clouded elsewhere. Mean temperature was below normal at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been inappreciable. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Neemuch humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is in defect. Day temperature was above but night temperature was below the average at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Bombay reports 0.16 inch of rain. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.15 inch of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is nearly normal at Malegaon, Poona and Belgaum and is in defect elsewhere. Day temperature was above normal at most stations.

General Remarks.—The break in the rains continues and only a few light falls are reported from Malabar, the Konkan and north Hyderabad. Day temperature was above normal in the north-east of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—Some extension of rain is likely in the North-west of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 9th August 1922.

The break in the Bombay monsoon is more pronounced to-day and its activity is mainly confined to the Gangetic plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and the east United Provinces and local in the Konkan, Malabar, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, the west United Provinces, the east Punjab and the east Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Moulmein one; Akyab three; Maymyo, Dhubri two; Cherrapunji six; Cox's Bazar, Barisal, Jalpaiguri, Darjiling three; Chittagong, Jessore two; Narayanganj one and a half; Mymensingh, Bogra one; Darbhanga three; Gorakhpur, Mussooree two; Dehra-Dun, Simla one and Dalhousie three.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH OF AUG. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire'	—	—	..	..	..	..
Do. 2nd.. ..	97 5	90 5	46	..	0	0
Jask	100.2	90.6	81	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.2	82.3	70	..	0 82	—2 69
Rawalpindi	98.3	82.1	67	..	8.62	—4.01
Lahore	99.3	84.0	59	..	4.84	—3.91
Hissar	96.0	78.9	66	..	7.25	+0.07
Ambala	92.6	71.0	65	..	22.17	+8.36
Delhi	91.8	77.1	70	..	12 14	—1.72
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	88.2	77.9	78	..	14 81	+0 54
Mainpuri	86.1	76 9	95	..	26.41	+13.28
Jhanso	86 1	75.1	74	..	22.18	+2.03
Cawnpore	85 1	77.1	80	..	22.88	+11.96
Allahabad	85.6	77.6	72	—	2o.59	+8.78
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad ..	102.1	80.2	68	..	0	—1.73
Karachi	85.8	79.8	83	..	0.20	—4.45
Ajmer	84.8	73.4	76	..	5.22	—3.19
Jaipur'	86.5	73.2	76	..	10.79	—1.27
Kotah	88.2	76.6	75	..	14.47	—0.50
Mount Abu ..	68.0	73 2	97	0.04	24.67	—10.80
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87.7	75.5	87	..	4.62	—5.17
Dwarka	84.3	79.9	95	..	4.96	—5 68
Veraval	80 6	78.8	80	0·03	4.69	—8.08
Rajkot	89.0	76.0	78	..	7.02	—10.59
Bhavnagar Para	90.0	76.8	72	..	9.20	—4.24
Surat	86.1	77.8	78	..	28.87	+0.65
Ahmedabad ..	..	74.1	82	..	20.44	+0.68
Deesa	90.4	75.5	62	..	17.87	+2.99
Neemuch	84.0	72.0	75	..	22.93	+7.62
Indore	85.1	69.1	98	0.02	16.35	+0.02
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	83.9	73 3	81	..	32.98	+0.99
Saugor	81.8	70.0	79	..	31.68	+5.97
Hosangabad ..	85.0	70.0	85	..	22.06	—3.32
Khandwa	90.6	69.6	69	..	7.94	—3.13
Akola	90.7	71.5	70	..	28.20	+5.60
Amroto'	88.0	72.1	69	..	19.04	+0.88
Nagpur	89.5	73.9	66	..	19.95	—7.01
Chanda	91.5	76.4	78	..	26.24	—2.44
Raipur	93.9	74.3	76	..	28.36	+0 75
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.5	76.4	87	0.16	59.08	+10.35
Ratnagiri	83.1	77.8	80	0.03	32.36	+11.75
Marmugoa ..	88.1	76.9	91	..	73.51	+4.10
Karwar'	82.6	77.3	84	0.02	32.49	—2.98
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.7	70 7	86	0.05	8.26	—2.25
Ahmednagar ..	87.9	69.8	69	..	7.58	—2.16
Poona	81.8	69.9	93	0.05	1 95	—2.88
Sholapur	94 2	71 0	70	..	11.20	+0.69
Bijapur'	89 2	69.3	71	..	4.42	—2.10
Belgaum'	76.5	67 0	93	0.04	31.70	+1.83
Aurangabad' ..	87.9	66.5	75	..	15.38	+1.43
Nizamabad (Indur)	95.9	72.5	66	0.15	12.51	—6.79
Hyderabad ..	94.5	74.1	67	..	7.08	—5.98
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalaore ..	86.1	75.4	90	0.08	91.46	+8.37
Calicat	82.0	75.5	97	..	57.06	+14.74
Cochin	82.7	73.5	88	0.10	61.95	×4.87
Colombo	85.7	77.0	87	..	12.73	—1.42
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	97.3	81.8	68	..	8.87	—2.74
Bellary	95.1	73.7	58	..	0.63	—3.65
Cuddapah	100 6	80.0	54	..	4.88	—3.77
Madras	97.0	80.5	65	..	6.26	—0.97
Bangalore	82.8	65.6	89	..	6.67	—1.79
Coimbatore	88.0	71.3	78	..	3.45	—0.14
Trichinopoly ..	97.7	77.5	66	..	1.77	—1 65
Negapatam ..	90.8	79.3	67	..	3.18	—0.97

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depath of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	4	m 1 16	26 4	4	m 6 55	10 1
		1 28a	27 6		7 35a	10 6
S.	12	m 1 48	26 1	12	m 7 27	17 7
		1 54a	27 1		8 5a	17 8
S.	13	m 2 20	25 9	13	m 8 1	18 4
		2 20a	26 7		8 36a	17 10
M.	14	m 2 54	25 3	14	m 8 37	19 1
		2 50a	26 0		9 12a	18 2
Tu.	15	m 3 39	24 9	15	m 9 19	20 0
		3 26a	25 5		10 0a	18 4
W.	16	m 4 36	24 5	16	m 10 15	20 9
		4 12a	24 11		11 0a	8 6
Th.	10	m 0 44	28 6	10	m 6 25	16 9
		1 2a	27 10		7 6a	17 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standar Time during the ensuing week.

	A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Aug. 4 (Friday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18m.
" 5 (Saturday)	6h. 12m'	7h. 18m.
" 6 (Sunday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.
" 7 (Monday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 17m.
" 8 (Tuesday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
" 9 (Wednesday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.
" 10 (Thursday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18m.

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon, July 24th. 6h. 17-1m. p.m.; First Quarter 31st, 9h. 51-6m., a.m.; Full Moon, Aug. 7th, 9h. 48-7m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 16th, 2h. 15-2m. a.m.

C-IN-C. TO VISIT MALABAR,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 10.

His Excellency Lord Rawlinson accompanied by personal staff arrived here this morning and was met on the platform by the Colonel Commandant, Lord Ruthven. After a brief halt H. E. left for Mysore by motor. Leaving Mysore for Mallappuram on 15th, his Excellency inspects the first Suffolk Regiment stationed there reaching Cannanore via Calicut on 17th. On the return journey the C.in-C. touches Ooty and Mettupalayam, arriving at Bangalore on the 26th evening.

Two Rangoon lawyers Messrs. Boranji Parsi and Naidu, Indians are nominated for vacancies in the non-European constituency in the Legislative Assembly.

GANG OF DACOITS SENTENCED

FOR ATTEMPTED ROBBERY IN BELVEDERE PALACE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

After a protracted hearing for several months the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore yesterday disposed of a case, in which eleven upcountrymen were charged with having formed a gang to commit dacoity in Viceregal Camp at Belvedere, last winter. The Viceroy came to Calcutta in connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales, who was in residence in Belvedere The gate Jamadar who had in his possession a number of passes for ingress and egress of visitors suddenly missed his overcoat in which the tickets were kept. Information was at once lodged with the police. During investigation it was found that the gang having their abode in a dilapidated house in the suburbs and that they had been habitually committing dacoities in and around Calcutta. Acting on this the police raided a house and arrested the present eleven accused and recovered several house-breaking implements along with the coat containing the tickets missed by the gate Jemadar of Belvedere. It was ascertained that accused belonged to a gang formed for the purpose of committing dacoity in Belvedere. The Magistrate found all the accused guilty under section 401 I. P. C. and sentenced some of them to two years and others to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment each.

MORE ABOUT POONA RESIGNATIONS.

WHAT LED TO THEM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 8.

The resignations of Messrs. Bhopatkar, Gokhale, Gunjal and Kavade, office-bearers of the local District Congress Committee and those of the Secretaries of Congress Committees at Sholapur and Pandharpur, were the result of the expression of Hakim Ajmal Khan's view, and he expressed it while at Poona in no ambiguous terms—that offices of the various Congress organizations need not be held by persons unwilling to conform strictly to the Congress programme. In the opinion of the resigners, writes the "Kesari", the above suggestion made by Hakimji was both "improper and insulting."

Mr. N. C. Kelkar in a separate statement embodying his resignation of the President's office, opines that members of the Congress Committees should be quite free to elect and choose their office-bearers irrespective of the point whether the latter accept the Congress programme entirely or partially.

It was stated before the Congress Enquiry Committee by some Maharashtra witnesses that constructive programme in Maharashtra failed to obtain the expected success because of the want of faith in it on the part of those who held the Congress offices in Maharashtra. This, writes Mr. Kelkar, was one of the reasons that led to his resignation. Mr. Kelkar concludes his statement expressing a hope that the Provincial and District Congress Committees would hereafter secure such persons as would be acting up to all the items of the Non-Cooperation programme.

C. D. COMMITTEE AT CALCUTTA.

CITIZENS DECIDE TO PRESENT ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

At a meeting of between four and five hundred men held this afternoon at College Square under the presidency of Mr. Latit Mohan Das, it was resolved to present an address of welcome to the members of Congress Civil Disobedience Committee. One speaker pointed out that a meeting of such a nature could not claim to represent the people of Calcutta. Eventually it was decided to present address on behalf of the responsible citizens of Calcutta.

CHOOSING THE CHILD'S CAREER.

THE RIGHT TYPE FOR THE RIGHT WORK.

"The influence of vocational guidance (the giving of advice to a child on leaving school of the career to be followed, taking into account its mental and physical fitness and aptitude) is particularly marked in counter-acting the fascination of engineering", says an article in "Industrial and Labour Information", containing many interesting details of the progress of the Vocational Guidance Departments of the Official Employment Exchanges in France.

In Nantes, for instance, while 111 boys originally wished to be apprenticed to metal trades, only 40 persisted, or, in other words, almost two-thirds followed the advice given by the Vocational Guidance Department. Of the 670 children leaving school in this town in 1921, 412 had record cards drawn up by the department. It acts in collaboration with the employers' and workers' organisations. "Its advice is asked by the engineering and shipbuilding employers' federation concerning all candidates for the apprenticeship courses organised by this body. Institutions for vocational guidance are being started in several towns. It is reported that the municipalities of Lyons and Toulouse have placed the management of the work in the hands of their respective employment exchange." During 1921 record cards as to the vocational aptitudes and state of health of 3,351 boys and 288 girls were drawn up. Of this number, 1,411 boys and 288 girls were apprenticed through the medium of the exchanges.

"Industrial and Labour Information" is published weekly by the International Labour Office of the League of Nations from Geneva, and records the developments of current industrial and labour problems in all parts of the world, the information being carefully gathered and compared by an expert staff.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ENQUIRIES WILL PROVE IT

LHASSA LINKED WITH THE OUTER WORLD.

DALAILAMA & THE VICEROY EXCHANGE MESSAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

A communique states that on the completion of the telegraphic line the first telegram to be transmitted over it was a message from His Holiness the Dalai Lama to His Excellency the Viceroy. It ran as follows:—

"On the occasion of connecting Lhassa with the outer world by telegraph, I tender felicitious greeting to His Majesty the King-Emperor, your Excellency and the political officer, Sikkim. The Tibetan Government cordially thank the Indian Government for the help in procuring materials and loans and a skilled staff for constructing the line. We all fervently hope that the line will serve to cement permanent bond of friendship existing already between our countries and to increase trade between us."

His Excellency replied, "The cordial greeting which your Holiness has addressed me in the telegram despatched form Lhassa has given me much pleasure. The linking of Lhassa by telegraph with the outside world through India is indeed a happy augury for continued strengthening of the bonds of friendship between the two countries to their mutual benefit and my Government esteem it a privilege to have been able to assist the Tibetan Government in this memorable achievement.

I thank your Holiness for your message and shall not fail to convey it to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

"THE SERVANT" APPEAL.

ADMITTED IN HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

At the High Court to-day before Justices B. B. Ghose and Chotzner, Mr. Dasarathi Sanyal moved for admission of an appeal on behalf of Mr. P. N. Mukherjee, Editor of the "Servant" newspaper who was convicted by Chief Presidency Magistrate of defamation and fined Rs. 500 in default three months' simple imprisonment. The alleged defamatory statements were made in two articles which appeared in the paper on the 20th and 23rd January last. It was stated that while a meeting was being held in defiance of a prohibitory order, police came and tried to disperse the people. A number of ladies were also present at the meeting. Defamation consisted in the statement that Mr. Kidd, Deputy Commissioner of Police assulted an elderly woman named Hem Nalini Ghosh which, according to the complainant, was false. The paper also published the Congress bulletin on the subject. Mr. Sanyal submitted that the accused took due care and caution before publishing it. The accused published it in good faith. He had the report of his own reporter. He received the report from Congress Publicity Board. He made enquiries from four other persons and he also received report as to the condition of the injured woman from hospital. Humanly speaking, he did all he could do under the circumstances. The Magistrate said in his judgment that the appellant ought to have gone to Mr. Kidd. Mr. Sanyal submitted that there was no such duty cast upon the editor of a newspaper as it would be impossible to carry on the work of a newspaper if he had to enquire into the reports received by him in this way. Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

ALLEGED LIBEL OF A DOCTOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

At the High Court to-day an application was made on behalf of Dr. Ernest Edward Francis, a medical practitioner for leave to file a plaint against David James Tedd and his wife, Isabella Tedd, to recover Rs. 50,000 as damages for certain alleged defamatory statements concerning him made by the defendants to certain persons. The plaintiff alleged that the second defendant falsely and maliciously told persons that the plaintiff while conducting a medical examination of her took advantage of her. The plaint was admitted and on the application of the plaintiff, Justice Buckland directed the defendants to file written statements on the 18th instant.

DISPUTE BETWEEN NABHA AND PATIALA DURBARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

The services of Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Advocate-General, Madras, have been retained by the Patiala Durbar in connection with enquiry into certain disputes which have arisen between Patiala and Nabha Durbars regarding alleged violation by each of the other Durbar's sovereign rights. Government have resolved upon an enquiry into their respective allegations to be conducted by a special officer appointed for that purpose. The enquiry is to be held at Ambala. Mr. Eardley Norton will represent Nabha State.

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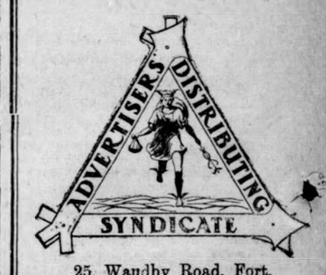

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A PARSI NOVELIST'S NEW NOVEL.

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The well-known booksellers Messrs. KING & Co., of Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, beg to intimate to their customers that upto now they were unable to meet with the demand of their customers for their recently published interesting novel "THE STAR OF SWITZERLAND" by the first Parsi Novelist in English, Mr. KAIKHUSRU A. K. VAKIL, B.A., LLB. But now they have made the required arrangement with author and have obtained for them a sufficient number of copies of this novel, which has caused a great sensation and is highly discussed amongst the literary and scientific circles, owing to his new theory of scientific Romanticism, and his various interesting incidents pertaining to Romance, Literature, Law, Medicine, and an interesting description of the Bombay Share Bazar, a successful intellectual defence by an eminent European Barrister on behalf of his innocent client and such other varied subjects.

The novel can also be had of the author at Maharee Saifi Villa, Alexandra Road, Mahalakshmi, Bombay, at Rs. 3/14 per copy neatly bound, or from the following:—TARAPOREVALLA, D. B. TARAPOREVALLA, BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS, BOOK DEPOT, Bombay —

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

The s.s. "Nevasa," with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

The Motor Emporium Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Gowalia Tank Road, 5 p.m.

Salle Francaise:—Lecture on Self-Love by Emile Faguet, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Aug. 13.

Protest meeting re. the threatened occupation of Constantinople by the Greeks, etc., Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

S S. "Kalyan" arrives at 6 a.m. with the mails of July 27.

DAILY.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Cinema Majestic, Girgaum: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinema: 6-30; and Chefale and Palermo at 9-30 p.m.

Empire: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Empress: 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

West-End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.; Matinees Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3-30 p.m.

Star Cinema: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 45	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Express.. ..	21 40	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail ..	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express ..	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger ..	21 30	7 5

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Kalyan will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a.m., on Sunday the 13th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Mail Steamer Plassey has on board the outward mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 9th instant.

SALE OF KHADAR AT MATUNGA.

Matunga Congress Committee has been vigorously carrying on constructive work. Congress volunteers move from house to house on every Sunday and public holidays, selling good varieties of Khadar specially used by Ladies. Nearly Rs. 350 have been so far collected by selling Khadar.

THE SWARAJYA SABHA.

Members of the Swarajya Sabha are requested to pay their subscriptions to the Bill collectors who are going round or pay in the Office at 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, any time during Office hours.

"MULSHI MELA" DADAR.

On an invitation from the Secretary Bharat Sewa Samaj, Dadar, Mr. P. M. Bapat of Mulshi Satyagraha paid a short visit yesterday to Dadar and saw how the "Mulshi Mela" which consists of boys and girls is being conducted. The boys and girls gave some select songs and in the end Mr. Bapat addressed a few words congratulating the youngsters who have taken part in the "Mela". He impressed on their minds the importance of observing strict discipline while performing their work in the "Mela."

BALWANT SANGIT MANDALI.

The new and novel departure introduced by the Balwant Sangit Natak Mandali this season viz., of staging plays in the mornings and thus providing a morning programme of what till now was the monopoly of Night has met with an appreciative response from the public, particularly on the mornings of holidays. The dramatic effect of the plays in no way suffers on account of the early hours while the later ones can be reserved for what they are worth. "Bhavbandhan" is to be enacted to-night and to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon. "Rajsanyas" (which will be daily enacted in the mornin) is again fixed for Sunday and Tuesday next at 8-86 a.m. (S.T.).

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

TO PROTEST AGAINST GREEK ATROCITIES.

Under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee a public meeting of the Musalmans of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday), at Juma Masjid after the Juma prayers to speak on the malicious attempts of the Greeks to occupy Constantinople and also to protest against the Greek atrocities recently come to light.

Seth Mia Mohamed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, will preside and the following gentlemen will speak:—Maulana Maulvi Abdul Alem Saddiqi, Maulvi Sayed Zakir Ali, Maulana Maulvi Nazar Ahmed Khujaudi. The meeting is open to the public.

MAGIC LANTERN LECTURE.

The Bombay Working Men's Institute:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Working Men's Institute, Mr. V. S. Tore, Deputy Educational Inspector, will deliver a Magic Lantern Lecture on 'Human Body' in the premises of the Institute to-day (Friday) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.).

FORTH COMING MEETINGS.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The adjourned meeting of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali will be held at the Gokhale Education Society's Hall, Badam Wadi, Girgaum Back Road at 3 p.m. on Sunday the 13th August 1922 to consider the remaining draft rules of constitution, when all members are requested to be present.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF LOKMANYA'S DEATH.

Under the auspices of the New English School Old Boys' Union, Bombay, a public meeting will be held on Sunday the 13th August, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the Hira Baug Hall, C. P. Tank, to celebrate the Second Anniversary of the death of the late Lokamanya Tilak, when Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law, will address the audience. The public are cordially invited to attend.

DECCAN SABHA.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah, Minister for Local Self-Government, has accepted the Sabha's invitation to speak on the subject of "Local Self-Government under the Reforms," on Sunday, the 13th instant at 6-30 p.m. at the Sabha's rooms, 1013 Sadashiv Peth, Poona.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

The sixth annual social gathering of the past and present boarders of the above institution will be held on Sunday the 13th August from 3-30 p.m., to 8-30 p.m. (B. T.) Mr. Y. G. Nadgir, M.S., will preside. All the past boarders are cordially invited to attend.

BROACH FINE COUNTS SPG. AND WG. CO., LTD.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Registered Office of the Company, at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Mr. Dalsukhbai Vadilal presiding. The directors' report together with the audited balance sheet and Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31st March was approved and adopted. In the course of the report, it was stated in the last years' report Rs. 1,41,078-15-11 appear as balance carried forward but as you are already aware a dividend of Rs. 8 per share (free of Income Tax) was subsequently declared at the Shareholders' Meeting which involved a sum of Rs. 64,000 leaving a balance of Rs. 77,078-15-11 to be carried forward. Including the said balance of Rs. 77,078-15-11 the present Banlance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account shows a net profit of Rs. 5,58,604-6-9 made during the year under review out of which your Directors have utilised Rs. 1,20,000 in paying an ad-interim Dividend of Rs. 15 per share for the half year ending 30th September 1921 leaving balance of Rs. 4,38,604-6-9 to be disposed of which your Directors beg to recommend as under:—

To place to the Machinery Depreciation Fund, Rs. 1,10,000; To place to the Building Depreciation Fund, Rs. 10,000; To place to the Sprinkler Installation, Electric Light Instalation and Furniture and fittings, Rs. 5,000; To place to the Income Tax and Super Tax Provision, Rs. 50,000; To place to the Equalization of Dividend Fund, Rs. 50,000; To place to the Reserve Fund, Rs. 75,000; To pay Dividend at Rs. 15 per share (free of Income and Super Taxes), Rs. 1,20,000; To pay Bonus to staff. Rs. 6,000; To Carry forward Rs. 12,604-6-9; Total Rs. 4,38,604-6-9.

FIRE AT CHINCHPOKLI.

A fire broke out, on Thursday afternoon in the Mixing Department of the Western India Spinning and Weaving Mills, situated at Kalachowky, Parel. One of the operatives of the mill on noticing smoke emanating from the department, immediately raised an alarm, and the Chinchpokli and the Byculla fire-engines hurried to the scene. By the time the fire-engines reached the mill, the Mixing department containing loose cotton waste was gutted. The fire was brought under control within fifteen minutes.

The damage to the property is estimated at Rs. 6,000. The fire was due to the friction of the engine in the adjoining departments. The property, it is stated, is insured.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

A meeting of the above Union was held at the Engineering College, Poona, the principal item of the day being 'Extempore speeches by the members. Principal Dr. Burns the president of the meeting being unavoidably absent, Mr. Akbar Ali, took the chair. The students were asked to speak for five minutes each on interesting subjects, which were prescribed. Three prizes were offered by judges, Messrs. Akbar Ali, Fazlu Rahman, and Ataur Rahman, and they were won by Messrs. Azimuddin, Ali Raza, and Pathan respectively, all the winners being students of the Deccan College. In spite of the absence of some of the members, the meeting was successful. A hockey-match was arranged in the evening against the C. P. and Berar Students' Association. The match proved interesting and ended in a victory for the Union by one goal. The Union has resumed its activities after a period of hibernation extending over a year or so, and under able direction promises to be a very useful adjunct in the lives of the Muslim students in Poona.

CORONER'S COURT.

RUN OVER BY RAILWAY TRAIN.

Soon after a shunting train had passed the Mahim Station, at 5-30 a.m. on the 9th instant, dead body of a Hindu named Bhow Dagru, aged twenty-three, was found lying about fifty paces from the north of the platform. The body was cut into two.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. King, held an inquest touching the death of Bhow, yesterday morning, when the jury returned a verdict that the death was due to his having been run over by a train but that there was no evidence to show how that had occurred.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.

On opening the door of a third class latrine at the Victoria Station at 6-30 p.m. on the 9th instant, a labourer noticed a Hindu hanging by his neck with a **dhotur,** and gave information to the Police. Sergeant Stewart of the G. I. P. Railway Police went to the spot and found one end of the **dhotur** tied round the flush-pipe. He untied the knot and got the body down. He, then, tried artificial respiration with the assistance of the Assistant Station Master for forty minutes but the body became cold. Information was circulated but no one could identify the deceased. The body was removed to the morgue where a post-mortem examination made by Dr. W. Numan, Police Surgeon, showed that death was due to suffocation by hanging.

At the Coroner's Court, an enquiry was held when a verdict of suicide by hanging was recorded.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Mrs. Sakurbai Pestonji Master, a Parsi lady residing in Master Mansion, Chowpatty, who was run over by a motor-car at the junction of Queen's and Charni Roads, at 8-15 p.m. on Tuesday last succumbed to her injuries in the Charak Clinic.

At the Charak Clinic, an enquiry was opened by Mr. King on the body of Mrs. Sakarbai Master, when deceased's husband Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Master said that at 8-15 p.m. on the 8th instant, the deceased, their two children, a relative and the witness were crossing Queen's Road from east to west. They stopped on the island in the middle of the road till carriages had passed. Witness crossed with one child when he saw a car near the island on the south. The deceased was about to cross and stepped off the island. Seeing the motor-car approaching she and the others stopped. The car, then, came up and the front right mud-guard struck her and she fell. She was dragged along the road about six paces. After she got free the car swerved to the left and stopped after going twenty paces from her. The car came very fast—from 25 to 30 miles an hour. The horn was not sounded. At the police station on the statement made by the driver, the brakes were tested, and found to be out of order. The deceased was unconscious. She was picked up and taken to a house close-by. She was attended to at Charak Clinic near French Bridge.

Dr. Rustam N. Cooper said that the deceased was brought to the Clinic at 10 p.m. When admitted she was suffering from concussion of the brain and had a very restless night. She evidently had contusion of the brain with bleeding. She died from the effect of bleeding. There were a number of abrasions and bruises. She had bleeding inside the skull which meant that there was no fracture of the base of the skull.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHEATING A WOMAN.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. D. N. Khandalawala, Inspector Guider, charged Mohmedali Mohmed Yusuf with cheating Maribai in respect of Rs. 400 on July 20th. Mr. Coelho, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant stated that she was accused in a case before Mr. Olivera, second Presidency Magistrate. The accused represented to her that if she gave Rs. 400 he would square with the police and the Magistrate and also engage Mr. Jinnah to defend her. She gave the accused Rs. 400 which he misappropriated.

Mr. Coelho at the outset raised objection to proceedings on the ground that the complainant being a party to an arrangement of scandalous nature, it would be against public policy to afford her protection of the law.

Mr. Guider said that a similar case had come for hearing at Dadar Police Court and he would produce judgment of that court.

Further hearing was adjourned.

ACQUITTED OF A GRAVE CHARGE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Deputy Inspector Sampson charged Balwant Damoder with outraging the modesty of a woman.

Kamlabai (18), a Hindu woman, stated that she lived with her husband and parents at Yoosuf Building, Carbae Road. On the 15th of June last when she was at water tap the accused came near her and outraged her modesty. She raised an alarm when the accused ran away.

The defence of the accused was that it was a false case brought against him owing to ill-will existing between the complainant and his family. He was in his office at the time the offence is alleged to have been committed.

After going through evidence His Worship discharged the accused.

PERSONATION OF POLICE OFFICER.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Sub-Inspector Dost Mohmed Somji charged Sunder Rao Luxman with cheating by personation.

The evidence showed that the accused engaged a Taxi cab of Shaik Ali Shaik Kasam at 11 p.m. on 14th of July at Bori Bunder and drove to the Excelsior Cinema. After a few minutes he asked the witness to drive to Green's Restaurant and thence to Chira Bazar. From Chira Bazar he drove to a brothel at Foras Road and thence in company of two women drove to Apollo Bunder and back to Foras Road. He stayed there till a.m. when the accused took complainant's taxi-car to Sitaram Building whence he slipped away. As the accused did not return till 10 a.m. witness reported the matter to the police. The accused represented himself as "Inspector Achreker of the C. I. D."

The accused was arrested at 2 a.m. on 6th instant and handed over to the Police.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

The following appointments are made in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay vice Khan Bahadur Sorabji Framji Billimoria, LL.B., retiring:—

Mr. Atmaram Anant Chitre, LL.B., to be Third Judge.

Mr. Ratanji Sorabji Dadachanji, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, to be Fourth Judge.

Mr. J. P. de Quadros, LL.B., to be Fifth Judge.

The temporary appointment of Additional Judge in the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, on Rs. 800 per mensem, is extended up to the 16th August 1922 (inclusive), and Mr. J. P de Quadros, LL.B., is directed to continue to hold it and to draw the full pay of the appointment.

Mr. J. A. R. Cama to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Belgaum, from the date he received charge of the Belgaum taluka.

Mr. E. G. L. MacGregor, I.C.S., acted as Commissioner, S. D., from 22nd to 25th March 1922, both days inclusive.

Mr. Narainsing Hassasing, Deputy Collector in Sind, is granted, with effect from 30th September 1921, privilege leave for thirteen days in combination with furlough on average salary up to 31st December 1921 and with effect from 1st January 1922 leave on average pay for three months and seventeen days combined with leave on half average pay for nine months and twenty-four days with permission to retire at the end of his leave.

Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., Acting Collector of Kanara, is granted with effect from 15th August 1922 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for two months.

Lieutenant A. G. S. Alexander, 21st King George's Own Central India Horse, is appointed Adjutant of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard with effect from the forenoon of the 1st August 1922, vice Captain G. N. Vansitart vacated.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to grant to Major J. Nethersole, M.C., Commandant, The Bombay Body Guard, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from the forenoon of the 25th August 1922, and furlough in continuation up to 24th November 1922.

The following transfers of Deputy Educational Inspectors in Sind are ordered:—

(1) Mr. Lilaram Gidumal Bhojwani from Karachi to Sukkur; (2) Mr. Chandiram Nekrai Merani from Sukkur to Larkana; (3) Mr. Hashmatrai Loksing Lalwani (on probation) from Larkana to Nawabshah; (4) Mr. Diwansing Charitsing Lakhomalani from Nawabshah to Karachi; (5) Mr. Khatumal Bulchand Shahani from Thar and Parkar to Hyderabad.

Mr. C. E. Ricketts, Temporary Engineer, is granted, leave on average pay for one month with effect from the 3rd July 1922 or the subsequent date of relief.

During the period of this leave, Mr. Ricketts shall retain a lien on his appointment as Temporary Engineer and draw the pay of the same.

Mr. Mohanlal Chunilal Shah, B.A., LL.B., is appointed to be, with effect from the date of this notification, Subordinate Government Pleader in the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Dohad in the Panch Mahals District for a period extending to the 30th September 1925, vice Mr. Mohanlal Nathudas.

Mr. Fulabhai Narsibhai Patel is appointed to be Subordinate Government Pleader in the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Borsad in the Kaira District for a further period extending to the 30th September 1925.

Mr. Gangaram Atmaram Misbal is appointed to the office of District Pleader in the district of Ratnagiri.

Captain E. J. Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O., Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Director, Royal Indian Marine, substantive pro tempore, with effect from the 3rd August 1922, vice Rear-Admiral H. L. Mawbey, C.B., C.V.O., Royal Navy, vacated.

Commander H. M. Salmond, R.I.M., is appointed until further orders, to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, vice Captain E. J. Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., R.I.M., on such occasions as the latter is absent from Bombay.

PERSIAN TROOPS AMBUSHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

News has been received that a detachment of Persian troops while on its way from Ispahan to Shuster to form the body guard of the Persian Governor in Arbistan, was attacked near Sarkhum by tribesmen believed to be Kubgilus and forced to retreat with heavy casualties.

MR. SASTRI'S MISSION.

VICEROY'S CABLE TO GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 9.

The following telegrams have been exchanged between the Viceroy and the Governor-General of New Zealand:—

From the Viceroy:—"On behalf of the Government and people of India I desire gratefully to acknowledge the cordial reception accorded by the Government and people of New Zealand to our representative, Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, during his recent visit to the Dominion. I feel assured that the visit will contribute to a satisfactory solution of the few questions that are outstanding between India and New Zealand and that it will strengthen the ties which already unite the two countries as members of same Commonwealth of Nations".

The reply stated:—"I have conveyed to my Ministers the terms of your Excellency's telegram of July 31st. They ask me to say that the visit of Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri was one of great interest to the Government and people of this dominion, who were glad to learn from so prominent a statesman, his views on the aspirations and opinion of people of India. I desire to associate myself with my Ministers in expressing pleasure which it gave us to welcome this distinguished visitor from the empire of India.

SIR. H. BUTLER'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

BURMESE PRESS DISAPPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 9.

"New Burma" refers to Sir Harcourt Butler's regime in the United Provinces as a reign of terror, but hopes that he will look on the Burmese nationalist's aspirations with sympathy and broad-mindedness.

The "Rangoon Mail", regrets that Talukdars were not successful in retaining their Satrap. The general attitude of Indians is insistance of Sir Butler's recent career, while Burmans would have preferred a politician from England.

EXCHANGE OF CONGRATULATIONS.

The following telegrams have been exchanged between Sir R. Craddock and Sir H. Butler:—

"Many warm congratulations. You are sure of receiving warm welcome from the Burmese."

(Sd.) CRADDOCK.

"Thank you so much for your kind telegram which I have much appreciated."

(Sd.) BUTLER.

POLICE GUARD AT HYDERABAD.

MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Aug. 10.

The President of the Municipality has sent a letter of protest to the District Magistrate for putting without informing the Municipality a police guard over the public hall at which the Tilak anniversary was to have taken place.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor visited the Poona Gayan Samaj on the 9th instant and gave away the prizes at the Wada of Sardar M. A. Rasta (senior) at Rastas Peth.

In the evening of the same date His Excellency was the guest of Lt. Colonel F. W. Greatwood and officers of the Second Battalion of the Lincolnshire Regiment at dinner.

Hon. Sir John Maynard, Finance Member and Harkishen Lal, Minister for Agriculture, Punjab, were to leave Lahore for Bombay on the 10th instant.

As a result of an attack of malarial fever Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall has been confined to bed for some days. Under medical advice he is not permitted to see visitors.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

There was decidedly a weaker tendency in Howrahs and Clives all day and in both cases rates fell away sharply. Business in other jutes was at a standstill there being practically no enquiry. Coals were depressed. Bokaro Ramgurs were offering at Rs. 38/12. Cottons were inclined to be easier though Bengal Nagpures maintained yesterday improvement. Miscellaneous market was quiet.

The Great Eastern Hotels were asked for but sellers were hard to find. The British India Corporation (ordinary) were rather easier. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities 3½ per cent.

Bank:—Allance Bank of Simla (preferred) 91, Imperial Bank (conty) 360, Cotton Bowreah (8 per cent pref) 110, Dunbar 370, Kesoram 12/6, do preferred 70, New Victoria 10/8.

Jute:—Century 9, Clive 33, Howrah 42, Hukumchand 2/4 discount, North-brook (preferred) 104, Waverly 10/6.

Coal:—Baraboni 15/6, Gopalichuck 16/12, North Laikdih 9/4, Northern 7, Patmohna 8/8, Raneegunge 56, Samla Govindpore 12/4.

Miscellaneous:—Eastern Paint Re 1, Burn and Co., ordinary 281/8, Hume Pipe 2/14, Indian Iron and Steel 51/8, S. L. Marshall (India) Ltd. 7/4, Thornycroft 3/2, B. I. Corporation ordinary 8/8, Great Eastern Hotel 221/8, Indo-Burma Tin 4, Madan Theatres 7/12, Buxa Timber 2/8.

Tea:—Singell Tea 30.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and five-eight pence and demand Bills one shilling three and twenty-one thirty-two pence.

Imperial Bank of India:—Calcutta rate for demand loans remains unchanged being four per cent.

INDIA A PERPETUAL MINOR?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—British Rule in India has gone on for a century and a half, and yet India is still regarded as a minor, that needs the perpetual nursing of the I.C.S.! Is it a credit to British administration, or to English culture, or to Western civilization, or to the Indian Civil Service, or to the British nation, that after a rule of hundred and fifty years, they have not been able to raise India to the position of a Free People? Can the I.C.S. dispute India's ancient civilization? Can the I.C.S. question the capacity and culture of Indians? Can the I.C.S. give us better laws than those of the great Manu? Can the I.C.S. give us better Land Revenue System than Todar Mul's? Can the I.C.S. administer justice in a better manner than the great Akbar? Can the I.C.S. deal with the Hindu and Moslems with greater equity and mercy than the illustratious Akbar? Can the I.C.S. understand the language, the literature, the sentiments and the spirit of the Indians, as well as their own leaders do?

And, Sir, how have these Trustees discharged their trust so far? Did they not revolt against the Declaration of August 1917? Did they not even decide to resign? Did they not clamour for more pay, pension, and allowances? And pray, how have they handled India's finances? During the last four years, have there not been deficits to the tune of ninety-two crores? Are they—the I.C.S.—to be India's permanent Trustees? Is not India bound for bankruptcy under the I.C.S. regime? Is India to be a minor for ever? Lloyd George may say so; but he cannot stem the tide of nationalism in India. Nay, he has quickened it by his speech. For, India, will not halt, will not rest, will not lay down her armour of passive resistance, until she has attained Swaraj. To that end I ask my countrymen to mend and work and unite.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

A CORRECTION.

Through a misprint, Mr. B. F. Bharucha was reported in our yesterday's issue to have said, that the Reforms are real; whereas obviously what he actually stated was, that the Reforms are *not* real.

"WEAVING OF KHADDAR."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to a letter regarding "Weaving of Khaddar" appearing in your issue of the 9th instant over the signature of "A Swadeshist" it is found on examination of the record and inquiry in office that no such reply has been given by this office as alleged by your correspondent. It is requested that your correspondent should write to this office mentioning his name and address and the date about which he made enquiries regarding weaving of his yarn. It may be noted that the yarn received in this office is forwarded to Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla's Weaving Factory for being woven into cloth.—Yours, etc.

For the Girgaum Dist. Congress Committee,

UCHHRANG RAI, K. OZA.

Jt. Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, August 10, 1922.

A CONTRADICTION.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Geneva.—The Frenchman, M. Bienaime, who was thought to be the winner of the Gordon-Bennett Balloon Race, has been outflown by the American Balloon "Uncle Sam" piloted by Honeywell, which landed east of Budapest having covered a distance of 1,060 kilometres.

CABLE ITEMS.

Bevan, the absconding Managing Director of the bankrupt Equitable Insurance Company, is being extradited from Vienna to England, via Germany on Monday next.

The underwriting members of the Lloyds have subscribed pounds one hundred thousand sterling to guarantee the fund of the ffmpire Exhibition which now exceeds £1,150,000 sterling.

JOHANNESBURG.—The first death sentence in connexion with the Rand revolt was passed to-day when a Dutch miner, Carl Stassied, was convicted with murdering two natives last March.

Geneva.—A message states that the British team has won six day motor cycle test for the international trophy.

Mr. Henry Steel, Chairman of the United Steel companies, Bengal Iron Company, etc., has left seven-hundred-thousand pounds sterling.

The death is announced of Colonel James Supple.

BERAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ENQUIRY INTO ELECTION COMPLAINTS.

The Secretary, Berar Provincial Congress Committee wires from Amraoti under date 10th August:—

A meeting of the new members of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee will be held at Amraoti on 13th August at 1-30 p.m. Sunday in the Congress office to coopt twenty members to the committee. The meeting of the Executive Committee of the said committee will be held on the same date at 8 a.m. in the same place to decide the complaints regarding the elections of the members to the Berar Provincial Congress Committee from Kelapur Circle and Kelapur taluq Congress Committees and others which will be received from other bodies.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

The following are the handicaps for the Third Extra Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Dartmoor 9-10, Kayid 9-4, Khaboor 9-3, Anaiza 8-13, Union Jack 8-13, Anxious 8-11, Trade Mark 8-10, Cessation 8-10, Bismaark 8-9, Silver Streak 8-8, Mikado 8-6, Shahzada 8-5, Karikata 8-5, Mentor 8-5, Kitchener 8-5, Shums 8-1, Hakum 8-1, Winning Post 8-0, Rose Hill 7-12, Red Prince 7-6, Dunbar 7-6, Apollo 7-4, Brindisi 7-3, Peninsula 7-2, Malta 7-2, Ishallah 6-11.

THE REAY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Red Quill 9-4, The Lark 9-1, Treddle 8-13, Madame Sue 8-12, Chinese White 8-9, Whit Week 8-7, Entailed 8-6, Marmion 8-4, Allenmore 8-2, Chummy 8-2, Murmansk 8-0, Lemoine 7-12, Bridgend 7-8, Sunstroke 7-3, Eaglewell 7-7, Steel Blue 7-4.

THE REAY PLATE Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Divide 9-1, Christmas Holiday 9-0, Marcodia 8-13, The Count 8-13, Southern Beauty 8-10, Archer 8-5, Mimi 8-6, Allington 8-5, Starboard 8-4, Quite Dark 8-2, Daysprng 7-11, Treasury 7-9, Belle Voyageuse II 7-9, Couplet 7-9, Festivity 7-8, Dialect 7-6.

THE AUNDH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Grande Place 8-12, Overseas 8-12, Pin Money 8-12, Footpedal 8-12, Cheery Girl 8-12, Merion 8-12, Marby 8-12, Another Night 8-12, Braganza 8-12, Sombrero 8-6, Kintail 8-6, Unruly 8-3, Lady Rita 8-0.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Undies 10-0, Elphene 10-0, Blackwater 10-0, Mirabelle 10-0, Prime Boy 10-0, Rosey Tread 10-0, Millmount 9-10, Like Magic 9-10, Bathurst 9-10, Miss Goodenough 9-10, Britomart 9-10, Box O'Tricks 9-10, Rakings 9-0, Ila's Fancy 9-9, King of the Ring 9-7, Lwow 9-7, Gentle Saxon 9-7, Lady Cleopatra 9-7, Olivine 9-6, Desert Gold 9-6, Knight of Clonmel 9-3, My Patsey 9-0, Dori 9-0, Thunder 9-0, Oxcraft 9-0, Elsewise 8-13, Marby 8-13, Caterham Valley 8-6, Jovial 7-6.

THE BRISBANE PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Arelight 9-4, Kilrea 9-0, Scribble 8-12, Volsure 8-12, Tarvie 8-10, Mimi 8-6, Starboard 8-4, Margaret Joyce 8-3, Aldergrove 8-0, Murmansk 8-0, Paragua 7-13, Lower True 7-12, Very Little 7-12, Dialect 7-6, Carlton Pierre 7-2,

THE BRISBANE PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 5 furlongs

Crushed Glass 9-3, Joy Girl 9-0, Czarda 9-0, Risen Again 8-10, Zea 8-9, Whit Week 8-7, Sarsaparilla 8-7, Flight Errant 8-5, Viola 8-4, Trostan 7-11, Whispering 7-10, Cerago 7-5, Somali 7-3, Miserable 7-1, Eager To 6-12.

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sugar Cane 10-3, Better Hope 10-2, Margot 9-12, Jovial 9-7, Sweet Apple 9-6, Maple 9-2, Black Top 9-0, The Knut 8-12, Monte 8-12, Bohemian 8-12, Discarded 8-7, Cuidon 8-5, Criadillo 8-1, Mountain Apple 7-8, Applause 7-8, Sirtaj 7-6, Delegate 6-13, Zara 6-13, Toddy 6-12, Monsoon Jack 6-10, Cider 6-0.

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Waterloo 9-4, Summerton 9-3, Dublin 9-2, Nevermind 9-1, Defender 8-12, Ferry Boat 8-11, Centry 8-10, Romeo 8-7, Karam 8-4, Latiff 8-4, Arthur 8-3, March Along 8-2, Taj 8-1, Four Aces 7-13, Amin 7-8, Arvil 7-7, Farcel 7-6, Firjah 7-6, All Clear 7-5, Angler 7-4, Honeysuckle 7-1, Sammy 7-1.

CALCUTTA RACES.

HANDICAPS FOR SATURDAY 12TH AUG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

The following are handicaps for the Calcutta Monsoon Meeting, 1922. Third Day, Saturday, 12th August:—

THE AUGUST HURDLE RACE.—Distance about 1¾ miles over 9 flights.

Lord Setay 12-5, Marble Rock 11-10, King of Bees 11-6, Ancient and Modern 11-0, One Too Many 11-0, Mudeford Rex 11-0, Distinguished 10-12, Well Over 10-9, Durban 10-9, Quarterly 10-8, Gavrelle 10-8, Happy Iola 10-7, Chauntress 10-4, Shunamite 10-2, Pommery 9-12, Ethelwynne 9-10, Lough Corrib 9-7, Joyship 9-7, Chatty Bit 9-5, Whippoormilk 9-2, Jazz Band 9-0, Sage 9-0, The Reading 9-0, Arthur O'Leary 9-0, One Too Much 9-0, Dark Legend II 9-0, Wardenstown 9-0, Ready Cash 9-0, Salvoe 9-0.

THE MONSOON CUP. Division I.—Distance about 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Lady Myra 9-12, Cape Clear 9-8, Royal Sign 9-8, Peace Celebration 9-7, Staples 9-6, Quarterly 9-5, Espousal 9-3, Witty Scout 9-2, Abajala 9-1, Radius 8-13, Tete Montee 8-12, Jaunt 8-10, Shruleen 8-9, Ulster Maid 8-6, Demon 8-5, Duban 8-2, Quartzite 8-2, Barsen 7-12, Simple Simon 7-12, Galley Law 7-11, Nautch Girl 7-10, Torchlight 7-9, Lordship 7-8, The Whip 7-8.

THE MONSOON CUP. Division II.—Distance about 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Tiepin 9-12, One Too Many 9-12, Mudeford Rex 9-11, Gavrelle 9-10, Sole Bay 9-8, Black Jess 9-7, Sarfaraz 9-6, Verland Rose 9-2, Silver Gift 9-2, Typhoon 8-13, Moonflower 8-12, The Brat 8-9, Charmio 8-8, I See 8-1, Despicable 8-0, Ethelwill 7-13, Elsie R 7-10, Tanyum 7-7, Jolly Friar 7-7, Lloyds 7-7.

THE BALLYGUNGE PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Lady Myra 9-9, Staples 9-5, Espousal 9-0, Witty Scout 8-13, Double Win 8-12, Abajala 8-12, Radius 8-7, The Square 8-7, Glassington 8-7, Saint Joan 8-6, Demon 8-4, Lily of the Valley 8-3, Saloon 8-1, Norma Stoker 8-0, King of Bess 7-13, Ortogo 7-10, Torchlight 7-9, Stage Whisper 7-9, Catling 7-9, Barsen 7-9, Chauntress 7-7,

THE BALLYGUNGE PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Cintra 9-5, Ulster Maid 9-2, Cimarron 8-11, Galley Law 8-7, Dynamo 8-6, Grey Cloak 8-6, Tiepin 8-6, Patsy 8-5, Second Sight 8-5, Mudeford Rex 8-5, Lordship 8-4, No Ball 8-2, Vadie 8-1, Spider Legs 8-0, Anna B 7-13, Sock the Lot 7-12, Savvy 7-11, Volage Pet 7-11, Entente 7-8, Sir Isaac 7-7, Pauvrette 7-7, Record 7-7.

THE BARRACKPORE PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mercury 9-3, Ethelwynne 8-12, Winning Way 8-11, Verland Rose 8-10, Roidock 8-8, Warrior Queen 8-7, Silver Gift 8-7, Moonflower 8-7, Little Life 8-6, Ashbede 8-5, Roxa 8-3, Lesson 8-3, Lussker 8-1, Stepaside 8-1, Daily Bread II 8-1, Little Tag 7-13, P. P. C. 7-10, Squeers 7-10, Luana 7-10, Sherwood Belle 7-8, Last Spot 7-8, Spanish Chestnut 7-7, Slow Coach 7-7.

THE BARRACKPORE PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Golden Memory 9-2, Enchanter 8-13, Sunday 8-11, P. H. 8-11, Bluster 8-9, Bill 8-6, Rose Lydia 8-4, Sunny Time 8-3, Aldford Hall 8-2, May Morn 8-2, Grab 8-2, Rheidol 8-1, Elsie R. 8-1, Louzh Corrib 8-0, Dara Bay 7-13, Gibberish 7-13, Edgars Jewel 7-12, Bruslee 7-10,

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THURSDAY, THE 17TH AUG.

AT 3 P. M.

AT

OUR OWN ROOMS.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, August 11, 1922.

THE TWO PATHS.

The Congress Enquiry Committee, which has nearly completed its work, has sent a section of the Anglo-Indian Press into fits of hysteria. The "Pioneer", with its exuberant solicitude for the welfare of the Indian masses, harps on "the dangerous absurdity of endeavouring to discover whether revolution shall or shall not be taken in hand", and has vainly endeavoured to impress upon "the majority of Indians" the wisdom of following its disinterested counsel. But its attempt to draw the red herring across the path of the Enquiry Committee has utterly failed, not through any lack of frenzied instigation but because of the innate good sense and patriotism of "the majority of Indians" whom it has gratuitously endeavoured to lead astray. But earlier in the day, the Allahabad journal, which has constituted itself the conscience-keeper of the bureaucracy, tried to prompt the Government "to get its blow in first by prohibiting the peripatetic enquiry." An ungrateful Government left it in the lurch, much to the discomfort of Anglo-Indian Die-hards in the House of Commons. It was then that the "Pioneer" directed its attention to showing "the less credulous section of the people" "the follies that tend to prolong the trade depression", and so reduce the intakings of the Anglo-Indian merchant and, in some way, also aggravate the evil of unemployment in Britain. Camouflage as it may, the "Pioneer" has failed to conceal its design of neo-Imperialism under the cloak of virtuosity, which it hastily adopted. Nor can we overlook the splenetic outbursts of the "Madras Mail" and "New India." Both waxed indignant at the "open attempt to cause bloodshed and revolution", and whilst "New India", having vainly attempted to make its readers' flesh creep, charitably pleaded with Government "to leave the committee alone and show forbearance even to those who deserved none!", the "Madras Mail", on the contrary, breathing none of the fire and brimstone as it used to, in its old regenerate days under Mr. Welby, applauded the Subdivisional Magistrate at Guntur for his smart arrest of "two-hundred worthies of the Extremist Societies", and complacently argued to its own satisfaction "that one swallow does not make a summer, that two hundred fore-ordained—by the "Madras Mail"?—arrests at Guntur do not constitute a non-co-operator's millennium." This disgruntled ejaculation was the result of its disappointment that in spite of the fact "that the Subdivisional Magistrate, himself a Mahomedan, had warned all the district headquarters of the Congress, Khilafat and Santi Sena Societies that their volunteers would not be permitted to take any part in public meetings or demonstrations while the Congress Inquiry Committee was in the town," Guntur responded magnificently and accorded the national leaders a reception which even kings might have envied.

The "Mail" next tried to belittle the character of the reception by throwing mud at all and sundry, who, inspite of its advice, had turned out to do honour to the leaders of the Indian people, and consoled its broken heart thus:—

"What could be a clearer proof of the hypocrisy of the Congress Committee's inquiry than what has transpired at Guntur? Realising that a radical change in feeling had come over a whilom Extremist centre, the outlying Congress agents had been put to the necessity of beating up their volunteers to a frenzy of artificial zeal in order that the Committee's visit to Guntur might not turn into a complete farce. The Sub-divisional Magistrate got wind of this movement, and issued his challenge in the interests of public security. The challenge was accepted, and the Magistrate has put his order into effect. The Inquiry Committee will retaliate by counting the number of arrests as so many feathers in their cap, and will attempt to show that these arrests prove the theory which they started from, namely, that the whole country is aching for Civil Disobedience."

Inspite of its and "New India's" attempts to draw a red herring across the Committee's path, the visit of the Committee not only to Guntur but to various centres of the Madras Presidency was an unprecedented success. Our contemporary, the "Hindu," whose impartiality and fairness of criticism are beyond cavil, writes:—"The reception accorded to the Committee has knocked down the whole elaborately built house of cards. Much repetition had made it an axiom of faith that Non-cooperation was not only dead but damned. To learn that it is neither dead nor damned, that months of self-discipline have not quenched the spirit aroused by the Mahatma is naturally an annoying thing. These simple souls, at present so incoherent in their indignation, are in the position of the expectant heir who has been sustaining existence upon *post obits* cashed (for a consideration) by fat-paunched philanthropists, who finds the testator taking an inconsiderate relapse into health." The "Mail" having realised that its bubble had been exploded, has now discovered a mare's nest. "We would give a good deal," it maliciously writes, "to be in possession of the evidence given *in camera* before the committees *by those who are directing the underground campaigns against the British Raj.*" We have italicised these words in order to show the mendacity of the "Mail," in insinuating—mischievously—that, those who gave evidence before the Congress and Khilafat Committee are revolutionary leaders working underground to end the British Raj. There can be nothing more sinister than to suggest that—"it is unquestionable that since the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and a number of his leading satellites there has been on the surface of the Indian political waters a tranquility which we have not enjoyed for a considerable period; but we have never been among those who consider that the storms which subsided then were produced merely by the windy tempests of Gandhi doctrinaires. Their real cause must be sought not in provocative speeches but in subterranean actions, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the police forces of India have not been lulled into a false sense of security by the absence of outward manifestations of revolutionary designs." The "Mail" does "not wish to appear alarmist" but cannot resist the temptation "to speculate on the nature of those secretive negotiations which took place in the Madras Presidency between the members of the Inquiry Committees and the Captains of the Khilafat and Non-cooperation movements in our midst". Though avowedly its main purpose has been to stimulate lawless officialdom to vigorous action against peaceful political workers, the motive-force is furnished by the attempt to raise the bogey of revolution before the eyes of Anglo-India, both here and in England, so that pressure, direct and indirect, may be brought to bear upon Government for suppressing the Congress and the Khilafat movements. That is the design of the "Mail", and whether it succeeds or not in its sinister purpose, it ought to serve as an aid to all who have the country's interest at heart to realise the unscrupulous character of the propaganda of our Anglo-Indian mentors and to refrain, wittingly or unwittingly, from playing the game of the enemies of India's freedom.

Nothing can be more mischievous than the thoughtless acts of a few of our disgruntled politicians, who indulge in writings such as the one we reproduce here:

"The feverish activities of the last two years have induced a great lassitude and reaction in our political life. The Congress, as we knew it before the Mahatma's advent, is dead. The Government is getting stronger than ever. Nationalism, as we have known it these seventeen years, and of which Mr. Tilak was far and above the most prominent leader, is also practically dead. This is the present political situation in the country."

Reading the above, we cannot but wonder whether it is not a judicious paraphrase of what the "Pioneer" wrote the other day on "Seeking a Programme". The journal wrote, in its inspired vein:

"The activities of the Non-Co-operation leaders and of their supporters in the Press point at the moment to a state of hesitancy. There is, no doubt, good reason for this. The manifest relief with which the rest of the country hailed the action taken by the Government against the prime leader of the movement must have caused searchings of heart among those who believed that the masses were entirely on the side of revolution as interpreted by Mr. Gandhi. They have also discovered that the task of maintaining public interest in Non-Co-operation is made increasingly difficult as time goes by. Hartals, burning of foreign cloth, picketting of liquor shops, to name a few of the more spectacular ebullitions of Non-Co-operation, seized for a short time the popular mind in greater or less degree, so long as they were novelties."

The "Pioneer" knows that it can thrive only by doping the Indian conscience, and we do not, therefore, wonder either at its or the "Madras Mail's" design of setting parties and people by the ears. But much to the country's shame we cannot but admit that there are still shortsighted politicians who assist by their conduct in the betrayal of their own countrymen. We cannot, therefore, too often or too emphatically warn the Indian people against false guides who, by their siren voice, seek to lure them into a wrong path. It cannot be too much emphasised that the true path to their salvation as a nation is the one pointed by the undisputed leader of the country with his unerring instinct and pro-vision. If his countrymen will not be betrayed, let them do their duty truly and well, regardless of the sufferings that might beset them at every turn in their struggle.

DESHBANDHU DAS.

The release of Mr. C. R. Das has come at a psychological moment in the history of Indian Nationalism. Mr. Das, as has truly been said, is the lion-hearted son of Bengal, and his presence in the midst of national workers will hearten them all to put forth their best efforts in the service of the Motherland. Of Mr. Das's sufferings and sacrifices this is neither the place nor the occasion to say anything. We hope his presence will conduce to steady the efforts of those workers, whose vision, sometimes, has been blurred by lack of robust, living faith in the strength of their own cause. Mr. Das is a giant among giants and his faith in the ultimate destiny of his Motherland has never for a moment flagged. Who can help recalling at this hour his message to the Ahmedabad Congress, revealing as it did a master-mind, which had at last successfully comprehended the malignant forces that held the country in their parylysing grip? His counsel will be found invaluable by the Congress Enquiry Committee, which is due back in Calcutta presently. We hope Mr. Das, after a short period of rest and recuperation, will put himself at the head of affairs and once more rally round the Congress banner all those forces, which are at present aimlessly drifting like a rudderless ship at sea. The need for sound leadership and guidance is particularly great in Bengal and Bengal will find in Mr. Das the leader that she requires to bring her up once more to the van of national progress.

Notes of the Day

The Premier and Turkey.

It is not at all surprising that Mr. Lloyd George's anti-Turk speech should have caused protests in all quarters. The "Times" regards the speech "both as injurious to the Greeks and highly imprudent in relation to all our Eastern interests." Similar views have been held in other quarters too, and we are disposed to think that Mr. Lloyd George has eclipsed even Gladstone by the ferocity of his outburst against Turkey. Evidently he is hardly concerned with "the sentiments of the Mahomedans within the British Empire and their efforts in war time," or with the ultimate consequences of the highly disastrous course of action, to which he has committed Britain in the Near East and Asia Minor. Presumably Greek influences are too strong for him to resist. Whether Mr. Lloyd George really means or not "that the Greeks should be allowed to walk into Constantinople and engage in a fresh, destructive and futile war against the Turks in Asia," the public will judge him by his spoken word and also his conduct since the Armistice four years ago. To Mr. Lloyd George and the England whom he represents, solemn pledges may become "scraps of paper," once the purpose has been served. But Asia—and India—who have become extremely critical of the West know in what esteem to hold those who break their pledged word.

Heading Towards Disaster.

Writing on the inter-Allied Conference, yesterday, we expressed a degree of pessimism in regard to its outcome. Later developments seem fully to justify our view that the interests, which, it is now attempted to reconcile, are really irreconcilable. Mr. Lloyd George and the British public generally, save the Die-hards, seem to feel no interest in the French attitude, which rightly or wrongly, insists on the satisfaction of the full demands of France. Britain has her own plans, and the hands of Italy are too full at present, to allow her to think seriously of any matters outside Italy. Belgium, where, as in France, the Chauvinists are in the ascendant, is prepared to support France, while Germany, according to Herr Wirth, is ready "to down tools," should no respite be forthcoming. Whether France and Belgium acting together, will ever undertake independent action against Germany is more than one can say. In the meantime, Mr. Lloyd George's vacillating policy in regard to France and the Reparations has provoked bitter attacks in the pro-French circles in England and on the Continent. The Financial Committee to which M. Poincaré's proposals of settlement were submitted, is far from agreeing upon any definite plan of action, and the proceedings have revealed the cloven foot in the Five-Power Pact, which no amount of camouflaging will mend. A general European deadlock may be averted by a patched-up compromise, but it is becoming more and more clear that under the leadership of the Entente, Europe is heading towards an unprecedented disaster. The panicky recalling of British Cabinet Ministers from their holiday-making, suggests the development of a critical turn in the proceedings of the inter-Allied Conference.

Judiciary and Executive.

Non-Cooperators do not go to Court. Suffering is the badge of their tribe and far from questioning the validity of executive fiats they gladly welcome the rigours of jail. Government, evidently taking advantage of this situation, have made sections of the criminal law of the country, not intended for the purpose, serve as pliant tools in their hands with a view to crush the Non-Cooperation movement. And the magistracy and judiciary have tacitly encouraged the Executive by failing to condemn the prostitution of law whenever opportunity arose. Very rarely do we come across judges capable of rising superior to the vicious system which seems to have made of the Judiciary a handmaid of the Executive. Mr. Justice Das of the Patna High Court belongs to this category. A political worker, along with certain other persons, was convicted by a magistrate of Daltonganj under Section 145, I. P. C., for holding a procession without police permit. On appeal, the conviction under the I. P. C. was set aside, but the prisoner was convicted under the Police Act only, and fined one rupee. The Government of Behar and Orissa felt their dignity—or rather the dignity of the police—compromised and appealed to the High Court against the decision. Mr. Justice Das, in his judgment, dismissing the appeal, pointed out "that the issue raised by the Government went far beyond the facts of the case before the Court and affected the liberty of the subject in relation to what he might lawfully do in a lawful manner."

Rights of Subjects.

The learned Judge thought that "while the Court would never sanction a breach of the peace, it was necessary for the Court to assert from time to time and as often as possible that the subject had his rights as well as his duties and that the Court would sternly repress any attempt on the part of the Executive Government to tamper with such rights and liberties and in order, in the garb of an order for the maintenance of law and order, to make a very serious inroad upon the liberty of the subject." Dealing with the case, the learned Judge thought that "there was no power in the police either to prohibit the procession or to order it to disperse except when there had been a violation of a condition of the licence and that power to prohibit was not incident to a power to regulate and license." According to the learned Judge the order passed by the Superintendent of Police was illegal and the police had no right to order the procession to disperse. The Judge also thought that "the offence created by the Police Act was a new offence unknown to the general law and as the Police Act provided a penalty for disobedience of any valid order under the Police Act, a person disobeying such an order could only be proceeded against under the Police Act and could not be convicted under the general law." Mr. Das's words recall, "New India" says, "those judgments of English judges in England who defended the right of the subject against the oppression of the King." During the struggle between the early Stuarts and Parliament, English judges took upon themselves the role of the Supreme Court of America which acts as the custodian of the Constitution. We do not think Indian High Courts can assume that function, nor are we particularly enamoured of our "Constitution" for the judges to act as its watch-dogs. But they can at least refuse to read into the law of the land—bad as it is—the strange interpretations of the Executive.

Echo of the Press Act.

The flagrant abuse of the Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes to suppress Congress activity is of recent origin. Under the old regime there were repressive laws to repress particular activities. The Press, of course, received special attention at the hands of the bureaucracy and every schoolboy knows how wide were the provisions of the Press Act. The finest passages of Milton and Burke could have been brought within its scope, but the Government should have known that even the alchemy of a Press Act could not transmute a few policemen into "Government established by law." The security of the "Prakash" (Pratap) Steam Printing Press was forfeited by the Punjab Government on the ground that the paper published an incriminating paragraph, not editorial comment but a news paragraph, dealing with the doings of a few policemen at Ferozepur Jharka. The appeal of the keeper of the press came for hearing before a special bench of the Lahore High Court. Sir Shadilal, the Chief Justice, in his judgment with which Justices Scott-Smith and Martineau concurred, dealt at some length with the very elusive phrase "Government established by law" and directed the order of the local Government to be set aside and the amount of the security to be refunded to the press concerned. If only Sir Shadilal had cast his judgment in the vein of Dean Swift, he would have insured against similar puerilities on the part of the Punjab Government, for ridicule is, in not a few cases, a more potent corrective than admonition.

"Save me from my Friends!"

"New India" has become the Right Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri's proxy by assumption. Our contemporary has missed no opportunity of answering criticisms of Mr. Sastri's speeches and acts in connection with his "Imperial Mission." Mr. Sastri ought undoubtedly to be grateful for possessing such an excellent champion in our Madras contemporary. We venture, however, to think that even he will be constrained, on occasions, to exclaim: "Save me from my friends"! "New India," in its zeal to defend him, has betrayed him by making inconvenient admissions, which Mr. Sastri, in his most unguarded moments, will not make. Our contemporary, with a view to "clear" Mr. Sastri's position, writes: "Mr. Sastri has to acquiesce in the White Australia Policy, because *India is a party* to the 1918 resolution of the Imperial Conference." (Our italics). There can be no greater travesty of the truth than to say that *India* was a party to the one-sided and unnatural bargain that was entered into in 1918, regarding the rights of Indians. Even according to British law, such bargains are invalid and stand self-condemned. The bargain, as everyone knows, was entered into on behalf of the Government of India, who are after all "a subordinate branch of the British Government," and Mr. Sastri "has to acquiesce" in the bargain because he is the representative of that subordinate branch of the British Government. If, as is erroneously claimed for him by self-constituted apologists, he were the representative of *India*, he would assuredly have repudiated the immoral undertaking given by a Government, which inspite of its professions, does not represent the people of India.

Begging the Question.

Some anonymous correspondents are keeping up a controversy in the columns of Anglo-Indian newspapers about the hoisting of the Swaraj Flag on the Town Hall building at Jubbulpore during the visit of the Congress Enquiry Committee to that town. The question of hoisting the flag had been discussed and approved by the Municipal Committee days before the arrival of the Congress Committee, and once the proposition had been adopted, the question should have been regarded as "closed." But the Co-operating element in the Municipality, eager to curry official favour, approached the Minister for Local Self-Government and the latter did not at all consider it "objectionable," thereby wounding the tender susceptibilities of the said members. Nothing daunted, some of them are maintaining a mild fusilade against the Municipality by attacking it in the columns of the ever-obliging—only in such matters—Anglo-Indian journals. A correspondent, who hides his light under the pseudonym of "Malguzar", indignantly asks, why, even if the Minister took no action, "the authorities did not forbid the Municipality from hoisting the flag." "Their failure to act in the matter," this modest correspondent asserts, "has created a most unfortunate impression on the minds of the people, especially the unsophisticated and rural—we presume of the correspondent's type—who are more firmly convinced than ever that the Government's power is gone." Now as to the correspondent's implied suggestion about the authorities' supine attitude, we would simply point out that he is begging the question. If Jubbulpore had been blessed with an autocrat like the Collector of Guntur and the Central Provinces were the happy hunting-ground of communal jealousies and embitterments, things might have been as wished for by the unfortunate—and "unsophisticated and rural"—"Malguzar." The province has in the head of the administration a Sly and not a Willingdom and the Indian Home-Member is a man of some back-bone—whatever his political views—and not a sycophant.

EXPERTS' REPORT.

AGAINST "PRODUCTIVE GUARANTEES."

FRANCE HOLDING OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The report of the Experts' Committee was handed in to-day.

The Belgians agreed with the French regarding the control of mines and forests, but all the Allies are against the French on all other points. A majority of the Committee concluded that M. Poincare's proposed "productive guarantees" would produce no extra cash whatever from Germany.

The Italians and the Japanese agreed with the British that control of the State mines and forests would not produce cash and would be useless except as a sanction. All the Allies—except France—agreed that the establishment of a Customs line round Ruhr and a Customs line between the occupied and the rest of Germany were undesirable, and they considered that there would be no real moratorium if it simply imposed equally onerous forms of payment instead of in the present forms.

The exeprts—all except France—felt that, should a necessity for any such guarantee arise, it would be much simpler to take over normal German Customs. In the same way, all—except France—opposed taking over a sixty per cent. share in the dye and other factories on the left bank of the Rhine, being of the opinion that it would produce no cash whatever, while the German Government would have to buy out proprietors with fresh paper money, thus aggravating the currency situation.

There will be no formal meeting of the Conference till Friday morning. Meanwhile, the French as well as the British Cabinet will meet to consider the situation.

TEXT OF FRENCH PROPOSALS.

BRITISH GOVT'S. OPPOSITION.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The difficulties of the Conference, which early in the afternoon it was feared might lead to a breakdown, are revealed from a French source. According to this information, Mr. Lloyd George, at a meeting with M. Poincare and M. Theunis, in the morning, agreed to the following French proposals:—

(1) The Reparations Commission shall directly collect 26 per cent. of the sums received by Germany in foreign currency or on German exports which, it is estimated, would yield 1,250 million gold marks.

(2) The seizure of German Customs receipts estimated at 300 million gold marks.

(3) The control of State mines in the Ruhr and forests on the left bank of the Rhine.

M. POINCARE'S UNBENDING ATTITUDE.

The British Government, however, strenuously opposed the proposals to re-establish the Rhine Customs barrier and to establish a Customs barrier round the Ruhr region, and on these two points M. Poincare was unbending.

"EXCESSIVE CONSIDERATION TO GERMANY."

FRENCH COMPLAINT AGAINST BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Paris.—The newspapers which yesterday were enthusiastic with M. Poincare's presentment of the French views at the opening of the London Conference, are no less dissatisfied, to-day, with the proceedings of the Experts' Committee, and complain of an excessive British consideration to Germany to the detriment of France.

BRITISH DENIAL.

This is strenuously denied in British official circles, in London, where it is pointed out that the question is not one of the principle of Reparations but of the manner of obtaining the same, and the fear is expressed that some of the measures proposes to the Allies will result in the destruction of all prospect of payment. The Italians and Belgians are by no means idle to present the solution commonly acceptable, but they point out that the matter is one of settling the question of a moratorium.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

CABINET MEMBERS ON LEAVE RECALLED,

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Contrary to the arrangement, the Allied Conference is not meeting, to-day, in consequence of the protracted discussion of the Experts' Committee not having concluded. The members of the Cabinet on holiday have been summoned, post-haste, from abroad and from Scotland, for the Cabinet meeting to-morrow afternoon to consider the serious situation created by the fact that no agreement is in sight at the Conference. It is stated grave decisions will have to be taken for settling definitely what policy the country is to follow. It is learned that the Government consider it an unsound policy to make the moratorium dependent on the conditions which will destroy the productivity of Germany.

DENIAL OF A FRENCH REPORT.

The French report that Mr. Lloyd George agreed to the scheme of German Customs receipts is denied, while the question of the control of State mines, the Ruhr forests and the Rhineland is still being considered.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET.

The Foreign Exchange market was nervous, to-day, fearing a breakdown of the Conference, and German marks depreciated 200, closing at 3,600 to the pound sterling.

NEAR EAST SPEECH.

BREACH OF FAITH.

INDIAN MUSLIMS' DEMANDS.

Seth Chotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay, has issued the following statement and the same has been cabled to the "Daily Herald," London:—"Recent developments in the Near East, particularly the claim of the Greek to occupy Constantinople, have caused intense and painful feeling throughout India. The Premiers' speech upon the subject has been read with horror and disgust. It was Mr. Lloyd George who gave to India a solemn promise in the name of England that Thrace and Asia Minor with Constantinople as the Capital would be left to Turkish Sovereignty after the War. The Turks surrendered to the British unconditionally and were disarmed. The terms of the Armistice with Turkey allowed the occupation of strategic points by the Allied troops when necessary. Greece was not one of the Allies. In May 1919 Greek troops were allowed to land at Smyrna, where they behaved disgracefully in a country which before their landing had been prosperous and peaceful. An Inter-Allied Commission of Inquiry confirmed the truths of the reports of Greeks Atrocities, declared the pretext on which the Greek troops were allowed to go to Smyrna—namely that the Christian population was in danger—to be false, and showed the statement that the population was predominantly Greek to be a lie. The report also stated that if peaceful settlement was the aim of the Allies, the Greek troops ought to be withdrawn atonce and replaced by a much smaller member of Allied Troops. That report has been suppressed by the British Government, which, in spite of it, allowed the Greeks not only to remain in Asia Minor but also to extend the area of their occupation. The cruel Greek invasion of Asia Minor, in violation of Mr. Lloyd George's pledge to India and of the terms of the Armistice caused the national movement of defence in Turkey which brought into existence the Angora Government. England insisted on an Allied occupation of Constantinople, in order to Sever Thrace from the rest of Turkey, and so allow the Greek to occupy that Turkish province. Thus Thrace and the richest provinces of Asia Minor were taken from Turkey some months before the publication of the Treaty of Sevres. Since then Great Britain has proclaimed her neutrality in the war between Greece and Turkey, while occupying the Turkish Capital in the interests of Greece and allowing the Greek fleet a free passage through the Bhosporus. And now the Greeks are asking for Constantinople and Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons makes an anti-Turkish speech which every Muslim in the Empire knows to be a compact of falsehoods Mr. Lloyd George who gave in the most solmn term conceivable a pledge to India in the name of England that Thrace, Asia Minor and Constantinople would be left after the war to Turkish Sovereignty. Indian Muslims have been and are still loyal to their old conception of the British Empire, but Mr. Lloyd George has shaken the very foundation of the Empire. For what is the worth of British Citizenship when a solemn undertaking made publicly, to more than three hundred million British subjects has been broken in favour of a secret understanding (which cannot be considered honourable) with some wealthy foreigners? The fact that members of the English House of Commons could listen without protest to the man who by his breach of faith has wrecked the Empire, when that man was deliberately adding insult to the injury already done to India is particularly painful to the Indian Muslims, seeming to show that Englishmen have lost that sense of honour which once constituted their prestige in Eastern Countries. The feeling of the Muslims throughout India now can be thus epitomised: "Give us a Government which we can call our own or let us go!"

TURKISH ENVOY IN LONDON.

FOR SUBMISSION OF IMPORTANT PROPOSALS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The Turkish envoy, Fethi Bey, who is in London with the object of submitting important proposals to the British Government, visited the Foreign Office yesterday. It is understood that Marquess Curzon, who is at present in Scotland, will see him when the former returns to London in the course of a few days.

LATER.

It is stated that while Fethi Bey visited one of the junior members of the Foreign Office yesterday, there was no question of his submitting proposals for consideration of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The keynote of British policy is still a common Allied action and no separate negotiations.

The Fethi Bey, replying to the deputation of Anglo-Ottoman Society, denied that Mr. Lloyd George's speech (on the Near East) was in accordance with facts. Fethi Bey declared that his presence in London testified to Angora's conciliatory temper. He appreciated the courtesy which permitted him an occasion to visit the Foreign Office, but he expressed regret that he had not had a fuller opportunity of submitting his views to the British Government.

SUBJECT OF WIDE COMMENT.

A HIGH TURKISH OFFICIAL'S VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Mr. Lloyd George's speech on the Near East in the House of Commons on August 4th has been the sub-

(Continued on next page.)

CALL TO MODERATES.

LESSON FROM PREMIER'S SPEECH.

"COMBINATION OF ARROGANCE AND IGNORANCE."

HOLLOWNESS OF REFORMS.

The following are some more opinions on the Premier's speech:—

"TREACHEROUS AND IMPERIALISTIC POLICY."

Mr. K. P. Khadilker said:—The two utterances of Mr. Lloyd George regarding the Indian Civil Service and the peace with Turkey clearly show that the Prime Minister is prepared to give free hand to Conservative Die-hards to undo the whole work of Mr. Montague's regime. Mr. Lloyd George is in need of the support of the Conservatives in executing his conciliatory policy towards Germany and Russia and in exchange he is prepared to follow the treacherous and imperialistic policy of the Conservatives towards Turkey and India. The Conservatives naturally wish to go back on the Declaration of August 1917, as the sanctions for the same do not now exist. During the days of the Great War India's help was indispensable to Great Britain: now the whole thing is changed. The Conservative Party can now afford to be treacherous towards India. They consider that after the so-called "Collapse" of the Non-cooperation movement, the Montague-Chelmsford reforms are now practically without sanctions and consequently they have entered into a new compact with the Prime Minister. The new compact is that th eCoalition Ministry should follow the Conservative load in all Asiatic matters and should allow the Prime Minister a free hand in all the problems that affect middle Europe at present. Turkey is betrayed and India too is betrayed. Because the sanctions of the democratic principles of Self-determination, etc., have now disappeared. The cause of India's Swaraj is now clearly in danger; it can only be saved by forging new sanctions in the form of ever-increasing strength of the Non-Cooperation movement.

"GREATEST DISSERVICE TO I.C.S."

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., said:—Mr. Lloyd George's speech had done the greatest disservice to the British Civil Service in India. I find there are several British Civil Servants in India who are sincerely trying to work the reforms in a progressive spirit, and at least some of them are not frightened at the idea of the ultimate extinction of the Service itself. But, Mr. Lloyd George's speech has made the work of this progressive section of the Civil Service very difficult. He has made the Civil Service to appear as being inimical to the early realisation of self-Government in India, and if Indians regard the British Civil Servants as an obstacle in the path of their political progress the Civil Servants should thank Mr. Lloyd George for it. The relations between Indian politicians and the British Section of the Civil Service cannot hereafter be friendly. My belief is that the British Civil Servants have a place in Indian administration for a long time to come, if the matter is left to the choice of Indians. But, if the Civil Service is forced upon India, I think the relations between Indians and the British Civil Service will become so much strained that the latter would, of their own accord, desire to leave India earlier.

PREMIER'S "IGNORANCE", AND ARROGANCE.

Mr. N. M. Samarth, M.L.A., Chief Whip of the National Party in the Legislative Assembly said:—

The Premier's recent speech in the I.C.S. debate is an amusing combination of ignorance and arrogance. He betrays ignorance not only of Indian history and of the Indian problem in general but even of the statutory right which, during his Premiership, India has acquired under the Government of India Act of 1919 for "the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration," which obviously means the increasing restriction of the number of Europeans in every branch of the administration until, in course of time, India obtains full Responsible Government, which necessarily postulates complete power to India in regard to recruitment and control of all her public services. His speech is characterised also by that type of arrogance which is associated with brummagem Imperialism, not uncommon in pre-war days but certainly incompatible with the lessons of the Great War.

However, I, for one, am neither discouraged nor perturbed by the Premier's effusion, the immediate objective of which apparently was to placate his rebellious Die-hard crew in the House of Commons for the moment and thereby preserve and prolong his own power and position as Premier. But whatever the nature of his recent pronouncement, I am not dismayed by it. I told that England dare not in practice deny to India the fulfilment of the statutory rights which she has acquired under the Government of India Act of 1919. With the fibre and courage of a true moderate, who thinks it his duty to his country to work and not to shirk work, I will utilise to the full the dynamic force of the reform machine and see to it that my country goes full steam ahead and reaches her destination of complete responsible Government as early as possible.

PRESS OPINIONS.

"THE UNMASKING."

"The Hindu" writes:—Who would have thought that a bare year and a half of the new dispensation could produce from the head of the British Empire a declaration of faith so poignant as Mr. Lloyd George's speech? Gone are the days when eloquent statesmen from their places in Parliament lost themselves in rapt beatific contemplation of India's glorious destiny. The talk now is of the hard fibre of Empire, of the most determined people in the world and all that fulsome flattery which the British people require to exercise the occasional misgivings of morbid introspection. There is no particular reason, from our point of view, to regret the change. We have as little use for the sugary compliments of the earlier Lloyd George as we need be frightened by the truculent sabre-rattling of the later. We know however that there is a school of opinion which, having staked its all upon the reforms and more particularly upon the airy assurances of British statesmen will, like Othello, find its occupation gone after the brutally frank speech of the Premier. To these we extend our sympathy. To the mass of Indians the speech only serves to underline the truism that nations can only achieve their salvation by their own effort and that it is impossible for a ruling race to achieve that degree of self-obnegation which would be required voluntarily to surrender its position of dominance. That was why Indian opinion has consistently maintained that the Reforms are largely illusion and that in the working, it will be found that the freedom conferred by them upon India would be freedom to do as she was told. That attitude was denounced at the time as hyper-critical and as even ingratitude towards our well-intentioned benefactors. It is a melancholy satisfaction to know that these gloomy predictions have been fulfilled to the letter and that the last shreds of pretence have been cast aside. . . . .

We do not think we need waste much time over the details of the Premier's speech. If flattery laid on with a trowel could be counted as reward, the Civil Service cannot count itself among the philanthropists who do good in public and blush to find it unknown. There is enough of maudlin slobber in the Premier's speech to satisfy the most cantankerous of the undiscovered supermen who are the steel frame, as Mr. Lloyd George in a burst of architectural eloquence said, by which the Indian fabric is kept together. When his eloquence has had some time to cool, Mr. Lloyd George might usefully reflect to whom he was doing a service by his ridiculous exhibition. India has no need to be told what Britain's intentions are. If and when she finds it necessary she will decide for herself whether partnership with Britain is good for her. She will never accept the principle of tutelage and if Britain through the mouths of foolish counsellors insists on it then so much the worse for her. Mr. Lloyd George likes plain speaking, especially when he it to do the speaking, One good turn deserves another and his candid confession of faith makes it only fair that it should meet with a similarly candid response from India. India must make it clear that her future is her own concern, not Mr. Lloyd George's nor Britain's. The latter may do a good deal to help, something to hinder, but can in no way prevent the onward march of the inevitable. In the helping as in the hindering she will be well advised to keep in mind the necessary repercussion on her own interests and if she is wishful to conserve those interests she cannot do better than maintain a lethal chamber for inconceivably silly babblers of the Premier's type.

"A TOUCH OF STEEL."

"The Bengalee" writes:—India has once more fallen upon evil days and upon evil tongues. The "Die-Hards" are in the ascendant in the counsel of the Empire again, and, every other contrivance having failed to justify his existence at the head of the Government, Mr. Lloyd George is now out to make a bid for fresh popularity by joining hands with them. On the one hand, he has been stirring up feelings against Turkey, and, on the other, he is bent upon nullifying the effects of His Majesty's declaration to the people of India in 1917. Sir Donald Maclean, the leader of the fallen angels known as Liberals, may not have the insight to realise the touch of steel hidden in the Premier's speech but India will easily agree with Colonel Wedgwood that the Georgian eloquence in the House of Commons amounted to nothing short of a new declaration of policy, and that it was impossible to square it with that of August, 1917. . . . . But the question is, is it not a deliberate affront to His Majesty the King-Emperor to reopen a question which has been settled once for all by his august self and Parliament after due deliberation, and in full concurrence, of course, with Mr. Lloyd George's own Government, Whether representative institutions are suited to India or not is no longer an open question, for that question was decided full five years ago when His Majesty's Government declared solemnly to the world at large that it was their pleasure and desire to see this country safe for democracy on the lines of Dominion Home Rule. It

(Continued on next page.)

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

NO IDEA OF VINDICTIVE TREATMENT.

GOVERNOR'S DECLARATION AT SARDARS' DURBAR.

The following are extracts from the speech of H. E. the Governor of Bombay at the Darbar held for the Sardars of the Deccan at Poona on the 8th inst:—

As you know an attempt is now being made to recruit and embody an Indian Territorial Force on the lines of the English militia, to which most of the country gentlemen of England belonged. You, Sardars, who have the force of a great Imperial tradition behind you are those to whom Government must chiefly look for help in raising this force and giving it that territorial character which should be its principal asset. The assistance which we require of you is voluntary, and let me remind you that important as it is it will yet not impose upon you any great burden or any large demands upon your time. I look forward in the near future to seeing many of the younger members of your order holding commissions as officers in this force and bringing in many recruits to its ranks. By so doing you will be rendering great service to your country and upholding the finest traditions of your order and I am confident that you will not fail to respond to any appeal that may be made to you in this connection.

PART IN REFORMED LEGISLATURE.

Gentlemen when I last met you in Darbar we were on the eve of a far-reaching reorganisation of the constitution of Government and I am glad to see that in the first reformed Leislative Council two members of your order took their seats and are playing a responsible part in its deliberations. I welcome this evidence of your keen desire to assist in the ordered political progress of your country and I desire to impress upon you the great importance of the part which the Legislative Council is taking in that progress. Its opinions have shown themselves to the sound, stable, and well-informed opinions. And by reason of these attributes it is steadily gaining both the confidence of the people of this Presidency and an increasing power and influence in its administration. It is essential that you and all of those who now have the right of electing a representative on the Bombay Legislature should keep that representative fully alive to the needs and requirements of your constituency, and see that he discharges adequately his responsibility towards you. Only lately we have received from many districts of the Presidency anxious enquiries and even complaints regarding the spread of lawlessness which is alleged to be due to the reduction of police establishments. In this matter let me remind you that the matter depends entirely upon financial considerations, in their turn again dependent upon the votes of the Legislative Council, although Government in framing its original budget had realised the necessity for rigid economy and had excluded all schemes for improvement and development however urgent, and had suspended all recruitment for the unarmed branch of the District Police, yet it was considered necessary by the Legislative Council that even greater economies should be undertaken in this particular year. I mention this in no sense critical of the Leislative Council's decision, for in their insistence on drastic retrenchment they reflected the sound sense and the real needs of the country at large. At the same time time it is inevitable that steps as drastic as were demanded necessarily involve a very serious restriction on the protective services rendered by the police to the public, and thus a definite diminution of public security. Government have received several protests against the withdrawal of police outposts and stations on account of the prevalance of dacoities, but if these protests are to be met it is upon the members of the Legislative Council rather than upon the executive that those immediately affected should press their views. Government can restore the police establishments without delay, but only when the Legislative Council agrees to such a step, for short of a more critical situation I am by no means prepared to use any reserve powers to override the opinion of the Legislature.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

While referring to this topic let me briefly refer to another equally connected with law and order. I refer to the treatment in gaol of prisoners who have offended against the law of the land while carrying on a political campaign. I have a feeling that, in spite of the exhaustive debate in the Legislative Council the other day, there is still some degree of misunderstanding between Government and some of its critics. I am a little puzzled by this for I have no small respect for the considered public opinion of this Presidency which I have found can always be relied upon to support law and order, but let me say a few words to make our position doubly plain. Let me then say clearly that the public may rest absolutely assured that any idea that such prisoners should be treated in a manner in the least humiliating or vindictive would be as repugnant to my Government as to the public. The public may rest assured that no such treatment has ever been contemplated and that on the contrary all those prisoners who have been willing to conform to the necessary discipline of gaol life have been treated with every consideration and courtesy; and in many cases have been accorded special treatment suitable to their circumstances. And, further, we have at present under consideration proposals which, if they are accepted, as I hope they will be, will bring our gaol practice in this respect into line as far as may be with the practice in force in England and elsewhere, and will be acceptable, I am confident, to all reasonable opinion. I hope soon to be able to make a definite statement regarding this, but in the meantime I trust that these explicit assurances may serve to convince the public that, whilst my Government think that the proper treatment of certain aspects of this question of great importance from the point of view of administration, there is, I am convinced no difference of any importance in practice between what the sober opinion of the public desires and what my Government is actually doing.

RELEASED LEADERS.

MESSRS. DAS AND SASMAL.

LATTER SUFFERING FROM FEVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

Last night at 8-20 Mr. C. R. Das, President, and Mr. B. N. Sasmal, Secretary, Bengal Congress Committee, were released after an incarceration of six months. Both of them were convicted on 15th February last under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced each to six months' imprisonment. They came out last evening after serving out their full term. At the time of his release Mr. Sasmal was suffering from high fever. There was no demonstration as nobody was aware, that these two leading non-cooperating barristers would be released at that hour.

ITALIAN SITUATION.

GOVT. DETERMINED TO STOP VIOLENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Rome.—Speaking in the Chamber, Premier Facta said the new Cabinet had the same constitution and policy as its predecessor. The budget must be balanced by a strict reduction of expenditure. The Government was determined to stop all forms of violence. The State alone had the right to intervene. The Premier emphasised the necessity of measures for reconstructing Europe. The problems of Reparations and the inter-Allied debts could not be separated. The Premier concluded by appealing for a vote of confidence which evoked prolonged cheers from all parts of the House, except from the Extreme Left.

TYPHOON DISASTER.

GRIM TALE OF WRECK AND RUIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Shanghai.—It is only now possible to give some idea of the catastrophe at Swatow. The tidal wave, which formed as the result of a typhoon, carried everything before it. Ships parted anchors and were carried bodily a mile away, and were planted on the land or mud. One motor-boat was carried five miles inshore and a junk was driven right through the Asiatic Petroleum Company's oil-tank. The scene of ruin in the town is indescribable. No building withstood the raging gale which twisted iron girders as if they were wisps of straw. The harbour is choked with corpses, the stench from which, toether with rotting rice and bean-cake, is overpowering.

CHINESE SITUATION.

SUN-YAT-SEN'S POWER "COMPLETELY BROKEN."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Shanghai.—Ex-President Sun-Yat-Sen's waning power in South China has been finally completely broken by the defeat of the army of two of his most powerful supporters, Generals Hsuchungchieh and Chenchiayu at Namlung and Lochang, respectively, by General Chanchiungming's forces. The latter is now completely master of South China.

LATER.

DEPARTURE IN BRITISH GUNBOAT.

Canton.—Ex-President Sun-Yat-Sen has left Canton on the British gunboat "Moorhen" for an unannounced destination, but probably Shanghai.

U. S. COAL STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Cleveland (Ohio).—The Union leaders have virtually decided to conclude a settlement of the bituminous coal strike with operators from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois. Many other operators are also ready to negotiate on the basis of any agreement reached here.

THE ST. LEGER.

"CAPTAIN CUTTLE" NOT RUNNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

A mild sensation has been causes by the announcement that Captain Cuttle will not run in the St. Leger owing to the recent lameness not having yielded to the treatment sufficiently to justify a risk.

KARACHI MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 10.

Freights:—Though the Bombay market reports some improvement, Karachi market continues quiet with but small enquiry from shippers and no premium offering for an early shipment.

HOSPITAL SCANDAL

TURNING OUT OF PATIENTS.

HEARTLESS AND INHUMAN TREATMENT.

"MINISTER MUST RESIGN."

CITY FATHERS' FURIOUS DENUNCIATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding. Almost the whole sitting was occupied with the discussion of the Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna's resolution about the sending away of patients from the J. J. Hospital and the C. J. Hospital. Very strong speeches were made condemnatory of the treatment of the patients in the Hospitals and Mr. Sethna's speech not only referred to the present *impasse* in the "premier hospital of the premier city" but was a strong indictment of the treatment of poor people in the city's hospitals. He said in effect that the patients were ill-treated in the hospitals; no proper attention was given them; they were insufficiently fed on a mere pittance. He, however, praised Col. Carter for the step he had taken in turning away from the doors of the hospital the sick and the suffering seeking relief, the maimed and the dying in the hospital wards in order to bring matters to a crisis. Whether the step was worth all the suffering entailed upon a poor, friendless class is problematical. But the step aroused the strongest indignation of the Corporation and no supporters were found of the Government's policy. Much blame and criticism were levelled at the Minister, Mr. Paranjpye, for his "supine" attitude in the matter and he was asked that the money he received should be refunded by him for the poor suffering patients.

Mr. Sethna's resolution was passed.

G. I. P. R. TRAINS.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Govindrao Raghoba complaining that passengers were put to great inconvenience in the local G. I. P. Railway trains in the rains owing to the carriages being leaky. Nothing was done by the company to remedy their grievances. There was also overcrowding. The letter was forwarded to the Agent with a request that the grievances be redressed.

HOSPITAL PATIENTS.

The Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna then asked for priority and moved: That the President be requested to: (1) To approach Government with a request that the Corporation may be informed of the circumstances which led to the sending away from the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital and the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Eye Hospital of a large number of seriously indisposed persons who were under treatment at the time and whose sudden removal must have caused greater suffering and very considerable hardship. (2) To invite their attention to the arrangement between Government and the Corporation regarding the maintenance of these hospitals. (3) To suggest that the Corporation are of opinion that if any reduction in the number of beds was contemplated because of the existing financial stringency perhaps an appeal to the public for temporary relief would be adequately responded to.

Mr. Pheroze Sethna asked leave for the withdrawal of third paragraph of his resolution. It was by now a matter of common knowledge Mr. Sethna said, to the whole city and to the members of Corporation that within the last few days more than two-thirds, and perhaps less than three-fourths of the total number of indoor patients of Sir J. J. Hospital and the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital were turned out. (cry of "shame"). What surprised him the more was that a matter of this importance concerning the poor had not been given that amount of attention in the public Press, as they had a right to expect. It was very necessary that they should get and try to know whether it was under the orders of Government, or on the initiation of the men in charge of the hospital that the step was taken. While they were asking Government to inform the Corporation of the circumstances which led to the turning away of those patients, they might, at any rate, get to know whether what they had heard from people connected with the hospitals was true or not. For some time past new indoor patients were not taken and several indoor patients were removed and the climax was reached on August 4, when a still larger number aggregating 228 out of 300 patients were removed from the hospital, the hospital having accommodation for only 80 patients. Government had been trying for some time past to reduce the number of patients and trying to make retrenchments. It was to be regretted that in a civilised country, and in the twentieth century, patients should be turned out in this cruel, heartless and inhuman manner. There had been constant complaints that the poor in this city had not been receiving proper treatment in the J. J. Hospital. They received scant attention because there was not a sufficient number of nurses; they did not give them sufficient medicine, and they were not sufficiently fed as was required. The patients were not promptly attended, as he was prompted to say by a medican man connected with the hospital. There was a costly electric apparatus, but that was not used on account of the expense. That was the state of things in the premier hospital in the premier city in India, and it was the duty of government to have looked into this state earlier. It was to be regretted that "Medical" which was a transferred subject should not have been better looked after. The Senior Medical Officer, Col. Carter, distinctly gave the Government to understand that it was a physical impossibility that the allowance which they made for feeding the patients, namely Rs. 54,000, which gave 7½ annas per patient per day, could be made to suffice. The expenses of feeding had gone up and it was not possible to maintain patients on that pittance. It was scandalous and it was to be regretted that it happened under an Indian Minister. Col. Carter told the Government that if his request for the enhancement of the allowance were not granted, he would have to turn out a number of patients, and he gave them an ultimatum that if the Minister and the Surgeon General were not in Bombay by the 4th August he would have to put his threat into execution. He thought the Col. was entitled to the "gratitute" of the citizens of Bombay for what he had done and the speaker hoped that the statement he had made in the Corporation would not be refuted by Government. The speaker complained that the food contractor had not been paid by the Accountant General for several months past. Wherever there was going to be retrenchment he thought it ought not to be in Hospitals, for medical relief to the poor must be given.

Coming to the second part of this resolution he said in 1907 they had come to an agreement with Government whereby the Corporation undertook to give medical relief and primary education to the city of Bombay in exchange for the Police charges. The number of beds in 1907 was 296 and Government was bound to maintain that number of beds in a proper condition. He withdrew the third part of the resolution.

Dr. D. B. Master, seconding, said the matter which was brought to light was indeed shameful. He thought it was cruel that the patients should have been turned away unattended.

STRONGER WORDING NECESSARY.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said they must thank Mr. Sethna for bringing forward the resolution before the Corporation for the purpose of exposing these grave scandals. Such a strong case required a stronger wording than was put into the resolution by Mr. Sethna. There was not a single word of protest in the resolution. Why could they not tell the Government what they thought of them. They were praising the Government when necessary and why should they not blame them for their actions? They should use stronger language than they had already used, and they should add a word of protest for the deplorable state of things. Wherever there were retrenchments it was the poor Indian who had to suffer. It was the poor people who were taxed and it was they who had to suffer on account of retrenchments. Was there any case, he asked, where the European community had suffered? That community was better able to look after itself and it was the J. J. Hospital which required to be looked after by the Corporation. There was an extraordinary military expenditure going on in the country and lakhs of rupees were frittered away and when they protested Government told them that nothing could be done in the way of retrenchments. The result was while money was being frittered away on useless military expenditure, important institutions were being starved. The same thing had happened in the case of students, when they were turned away for want of accommodation in the College. That was a matter which should be seriously taken up in view of their agreement with the Government. They were in a position to enforce that agreement, and there was the High Court to compel the Government to act up to its agreement. He hoped that stronger language would be used and that their grievances would be redressed.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said he endorsed everything that had fallen from the previous speakers. Government were bound to maintain the hospital according to the agreement. Under the agreement they were bound to extend and expand the hospital and increase the expenditure. The Corporation had undertaken the cost of primary education and it was expanding every year and Government were also bound to expand the hospital accommodation. Poor patients going to the door of the hospital were being turned away! Had they ever heard of such a thing in the civilised world? The Corporation would never tolerate such a state of things, he concluded.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar heartily supported the proposition and thanked Mr. Sethna for the resolution. He was shocked to hear that only Rs. 54,000 were being spent for food charges. Even in the Lepel Asylum they were spending something like Rs. 3,000 per month, and it was not a hispital. The Hepless Beggars' camp was being maintained at an expense of Rs. 25,000 per year and the Government were not contributing a single pice towards that item. He asked the Corporation whether they were living in the days of reform, or in old days. They were paying the Minister Rs. 64,000 per year for supporting him, and they were allowing the poor to die for want of medical relief. He asked whether they were doing the proper thing.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said Government had since telegraphed to the authorities asking them to take back the patients and matters had improved. They wanted to know whether the orders for retrenchment, which were an outrage, were issued by the Minister himself, or whether they were issued by somebody without his knowing anything of them. They in Bombay were not going to suffer that treatment to be given to the poor people! He did not agree with Mr. Nariman in the racial question he had raised. They were all one, and he deprecated any racial turn being given to such matters.

Dr. M. C. Javle thought it was a most shameful thing that poor patients should be treated in that manner.

Mr. P. J. Marzban thought it was cruel that poor patients should have been turned away in that callous fashion.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said the language of the resolution was like milk and water and it should have been couched in stronger language. A large number of seriously indisposed patients had been turned out of doors suddenly and the resolution did not express their sense of outraged humanity and decency. The Corporation was paying a large sum for the upkeep of the institution and it was regrettable that up to that time they should have failed to appoint the Hospital Committee which they had a right to appoint under the agreement. He also regretted that Government should have taken that inhuman step. People of various political opinion held that the reform scheme was a costly thing and now Government were carrying on their retrenchments in an absolutely stupid way. It was the duty of the Indian Minister that no such thing was done in his department and if it were done again, he would have to go. He moved an amendment adding the following words to the resolution: That the President be requested to convey the emphatic protest of the Corporation against the sending away from the J. J. Hospital and Cowasji Jehangir Opthalmic Hospital a large number of seriously indisposed persons who were under treatment at the time and whose sudden removal must have caused great suffering and considerable hardship and to approach Government with a request, etc.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, seconding, said they should thank Mr. Sethna for rendering a distinct service to the poor of the city in bringing forward his resolution. If only half of what he had stated were true, it would constitute an indelible disgrace on those who were responsible for it. When some years ago General Dyer left the wounded and the dying unattended in the Jallianwalla Bagh, the whole civilised world, rightly, rang with the denunciation of that cold blooded outrage, but the barbarous inhumanity, of which Mr. Sethna had told the House, would surpass even the atrocity of the Jallianwalla Bagh. In the Punjab the people present in the Jallianwalla Bagh were at worst guilty of technical disobedience to an order, but the crime of the patients reported to have been turned out was their poverty. In a civilised country any minister guilty of such neglect of duty would be turned out of office without a moment's notice.

Mr. N. M. Joshi felt sorry that some members of the Corporation had made use of the occasion to ventilate their political grievances and jealousies. Was it right on the part of Mr. Dabholker to refer to the Rs. 64,000 spent on the Minister? What right had Mr. Dabholker to refer to it when he himself was spending lakhs of rupees? He protested against that sort of thing. What about the Congress Accounts, he asked?

Mr. Motiwalla said he strongly protested against those remarks.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the accounts were already published.

Mr. Sethna raised a point of order and asked whether they were right in bringing political matters in the discussion.

The President asked Mr. Joshi to confine himself to the question.

Continuing said Mr. Joshi Government were responsible for what had happened. Why had Mr. Sethna praised. Col. Carter? He ought to have resigned instead of sending away patients from the Hospital! He did not like that such an occasion should be made use of by them for political purposes.

After Dr. Jehangir had spoken Mr. Boman-Behram moved an amendment adding to the resolution the words that the Corporation would be compelled to take steps to enforce the arrangements. He said they had an agreement with Government and they were in a position to get it enforced. The Corporation were paying four lakhs of rupees per year and Government should be compelled to do their duty. Only a few days ago they were told by Government that electric fans were required in the Arthur Road Hospital for European patients—he was not going to raise a racial question—and they had to provide them.

"A MONSTROUS THING."

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said it was a monstrous thing and no civilised government would tolerate it. If such a thing had happened in England the Minister would have been turned out of office and the public voice would have been felt in several directions. But, unfortunately in these times of diarchy and reforms they had been made to suffer such harsh things. They were justified in referring to that question in the Corporation and in blaming the Minister, although the valiant Mr. Joshi had taken upon himself to defend him. It was a dereliction of duty and it was indeed cruel that so many patients should have been turned away and it was a pity it should have happened in the time of the present Governor. It was a disgrace to the fair name of the city. Bombay was far famed for its philanthropy and charity and it was to be regretted that their government should have set an example to them of inhumanity. They must make a strong protest and they must even ask the Minister to resign. Their Ministers were paid Rs. 64,000 per year and it was the Congressmen who were saying that they should get the same pay as the executive councillors; he thought the Ministers should give up their pay for the good of the country.

Sir T. P. Nariman said he himself had seen the Governor and told him of the grave state of affairs and nothing was done to improve matter. No blame attached to Col. Carter in the matter.

Mr. J. Baptista said if Government spent less than four lakhs then they could take them to task, but not otherwise. He thought the treatment given to the people was not proper.

Dr. M. B. Velker asked that the pay of the Civil Servants should be reduced, instead of making retrenchments in the medical budget. There should not be retrenchments in the wrong direction. He was surprised that the portfolio for defence had fallen to the lot of Mr. Joshi, as he did not know of it. He did not see any reason why Mr. Joshi should have got angry. He, however, congratulated Mr. Joshi on his newly acquired portfolio of defence. (Laughter).

Mr. Sethna then briefly replied and both the amendments were then put to vote, but were rejected. The original resolution was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

INDIAN COOPERATIVE NAVIGATION CO.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A largely attended meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company was held on the 9th instant at the Goan Union School Hall to consider the position of the Company and to take such necessary steps to safeguard the interests of the shareholders. Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha was unanimously appointed to the chair.

The chairman in a pithy speech explained to the audience the position of the Company from the date he had the Company's Report itself for the year ending 31st May 1921 and from a separate report published by Mr. S. R. Khopkar, one of the Directors. He criticised the management and was of opinion that a new Board consisting of men like Mr. Baptista, Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta, Mr. Napoo, Mr. Khopkar, Dr. Bhajekar, and Dr. Pais should be formed. He said that the Company could yet be saved if shareholders drowned all part, spirit and looked to the genuine interests of the Company. He called the attention of the audience to two different reports sent by the Board for the year under review, one signed by four Directors and another by three. He emphasised the importance of unity and a calm attitude at the General meeting to be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 2 p.m. on Saturday the 12th instant.

Then followed some speeches by shareholders and the following resolutions were passed: (1) That an Independent chairman be selected among the shareholders (except Directors) to preside at the annual general meeting. (2) that Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha be appointed chairman at the forthcoming meeting. The resolutions were carried by a large majority.

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am glad that attention has been drawn to the unfortunate management of the Indian Co-operative Navigation Company in your columns by Mr. B. F. Barucha. This Company is based on co-operative principles. It has an unlimited field for doing good to the poor, not only in providing a decent and comfortable service for inter-coastal travelling on the Western Coast, but of giving a chance to the thrifty worker for investing his surplus cash. It is undoubtedly a very paying concern, and as I said it can extend its activities in many profitable directions. An evil fate has, however, pursued it from early life. Party or faction strife, has been the bane on its progressive development. Some of those who have fanned this unseemly strife, have gone to the length of engaging hooligans in battering the heads of their opponents! It is regrettable that this should be so. The energy employed in this disgusting wrangling could be more usefully diverted to working this Steamship Company to a national standard and reputation.

It would appear that at present there is a split among the Directors of the Company. Be that as it may. The shareholders have nothing to do with these directorial pleasantries, certainly nothing to support the whirlwind of party strife set now in motion. What the shareholders have a right to demand is efficient management of the Company's affairs. That matters have been allowed to drift into a hopeless muddle cannot be denied, and the attempt to cover all this by canvassing for support of the Directors by circulating some cock and bull stories among unwary shareholders is to say the least not flattering to the Board.

In the annual meeting of the Company that is to take place next Saturday, I would ask the shareholders not to countenance any canvassing either by personal vote or proxy. In a general meeting of the kind the large body of shareholders will not be able to form any judgment, on the questions at issue. The best thing that can be done under the circumstances is for Mr. B. F. Barucha to move for the appointment of a special board of ten shareholders—five on each side—and to request Mr. Joseph Baptista or Mr. Jinnah to arbitrate on the difference of opinion between the Directors. I do not suppose that any one could have any reasonable objection to this. At any rate it is better than carrying on unseemly squabbles and paralysing the activities of the Company.—Yours, etc.

A SHAREHOLDER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In yesterday's issue of your paper, Mr. Barjorji Framjee Bharucha has asked the Directors of the above Company a series of questions regarding its management and accounts and among them the following question strikes me the most:—

"How can they (the Directors) explain a profit of rupees twenty three thousand only on the working of all the ships of nine months? Is it not ridiculously low?

May I as a shareholder ask Mr. Bharucha and I expect his answer in to-morrow's issue, whether he realised his responsibility when he drafted those questions and if so what does he mean by "all the ships" when there were only two ships working during the period of nine months? How did he get the figure of Rs. 23 thousand rupees?

When Mr. Bharucha says that the dividend declared is the lowest in "these" years did he take into consideration the fact that the profit has been earned on a capital of Rs. 7 lakhs and that the percentage of the profit works at 7 per cent. excluding the much-talked of item of interest of Rs. 55,000?

He conveniently quotes Mr. Khopkar's figures of rates of expenditure which are 48 per cent. in 1918-19 and 55 per cent. in 1919-20. Did Mr. Bharucha study the correctness of these figures before he wrote them down in his letter or conveniently quoted them to suit his purpose? I submit that the figures in questions should be Rs. 57 per cent. for 1918-19 and Rs. 94 per cent. in 1919-20 and I, therefore, challenge Mr. Bharucha to publicly disprove these figures. It is a pity that Mr. Bharucha should mislead the shareholder public by his irresponsible questions and many unfounded statements? Awaiting Mr. Bharucha's reply.—Yours etc.

J. A. FERNANDES,
Shareholder.

Bombay, August 10.
Padamsi Building,
Princess Street.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On behalf of the shareholders' Committee I am directed to publish the following for the information of all shareholders that it has been notified to the Company by a letter to the Secretary that the following resolutions will be moved at the General Meeting of the Company to be held on the 12th instant.

(1) That the shareholders consider the attitude of Mr. S. R. Khopker detrimental to the interests of the Company and accept the resignation tendered by him in his separate report.

(2) To pass a vote of confidence in the present management.

(3) To appoint Dr. A. G. Viegas a Director of the Company.—Yours, etc.

P. N. RANGEL,
Secretary,
Shareholders' Committee.

NEAR EAST SPEECH.

(Continued from previous page.)

ject of wide comment. A High Turkish official in the course of an interview on the subject said that admittedly Turkey had been beaten, but asked if that justified a peace which impaired the sovereign rights of the Sultan and removed from the Turkish rule the whole populations and territories which were essentially Turkish. The Turks, he said, were prepared to recognise the rights of Minorities as set forth in the other treaties already signed and ratified.

The Turks ardently desired a just and equitable peace in which their rights would be respected and which would enable them to resume their normal life and remedy their economic situation which was injurious not only to the Turkish interests but to the interests of the European Powers.

MOVEMENTS OF GREEK AND ALLIED TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Aug. 10.

PARIS.—A message from Constantinople states that everything is quiet on the Chatalja line, but there has been a movement of Greek troops in the East of Silivri.

The Allies are continuing to reinforce their positions in the Turkish zone.

Competent authorities consider that the Allied forces in the Chatalja vicinity will be able to repulse any attack by the Greek army in Thrace, while further French, and Indian contingents are expected.

NIJJNINOVGOROD FAIR.

SOVIET GOVT ALLOWS ANGORA TRADERS TO ATTEND,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Moscow.—The traders from Turkey are to be given the same privileges and advantages at the Nijjninovgorod Fair as will be accorded to the traders from Persia, Afghanistan, Khiva and Bokhara. It is notified, however, that "Turkey" in this sense is confined to the territory controlled by the National Assembly at Angora.

MOST DARING COUP.

FREE STATE FORCES LANDING AT CORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.

It is understood that the Free State forces have made almost simultaneous landings at Cork, Youghal and Bantry in face of an opposition on the part of the Irregulars.

This swoop constitutes one of the most daring coups in the campaign. Four ships, containing some fifteen hundred men with artillery, made a voyage from Dublin. The fighting is now in progress. The significance of these landings lies in the fact that the Free State troops have practically hemmed in the main body of their opponents who will be compelled either to give battle or to disperse into the hills in small bodies.

WASHINGTON TREATIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The Government of India have agreed to the ratification of the Washington Treaties.

COTTON-GROWING IN AUSTRALIA.

SCOPE FOR "TENS OF THOUSANDS OF IMMIGRANTS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Melbourne.—Prime Minister Hughes, in a speech, predicted that cotton growing would become one of the greatest industries of Australia, and would afford a scope for tens of thousands of Immigrants.

BRITISH CRUISER WRECKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

St. Johns (Newfoundland).—The British cruiser "Raleigh", the flagship of Admiral Pakenham, grounded last night off Point Amour, and is probably a total wreck. All on the board landed safely.

CALL TO MODERATES.

(Continued from previous page.)

the reforms are at all to be considered an 'experiment',—and certainly it is a great experiment—it may be only for judging what the successive stages should be towards that goal, but not certainly for examining the merits of representative institutions withe reference to India or going back upon the policy of 1917. Every reasonable student of constitutions, who knows anything of India, is bound to take this view of the question; so Mr. George's dark and dubious hints as regards the possibility of withdrawal of the reforms are wholly beside the point. . . . The meanest intellect in the world would have no difficulty in understanding that Mr. Lloyd George's speech goes against the grain of the Government of India's declared policy of Indianisation; for, having changed his mind as regards the relinquishment of the charge of administration to Indiaas, what he now wants is only their co-operation! Why both the Premier and Sir Donald Maclean thought that the civilians needed reassurance as regards their position and prospect is a matter which we cannot for our life understand. They have received the statutory assurance that they will retain all their existing or accruing rights, and, as regards their pay, well, the whole thing is in the hands of the Secretary of State in Council which they may not refer to the Government of India and the Indian Legislature. This is undoubtedly one of the greatest defects of the last Indian Reform Act, and it is simply disgraceful that the Civil Service should think it fit to exploit this defect at a ttime of great financial stress.

CALCULATED TO WEAKEN THE COOPERATORS.

"The Servant of India" writes:—

Mr. Lloyd George's speech in Parliament on the Indian Civil Service could but create profound dissatisfaction throughout India. Its further effect will be to weaken the hands of those who have put implicit faith in the reforms and to strengthen those who are inimical to British rule in India. No doubt his object was to allay in regard to the I. C. S. fears which in our opinion are entirely unfounded. He obviously only meant to coax and pat them. And quite characteristically he never considered the effect his speech would produce on millions of people in India. For every single member of the I. C. S. whom it was intended to encourage and placate it is calculated to irritate thousands of intelligent educated Indians whose cooperation is at least as vital to the continuance of India in the British Empire as is that of the I. C. S. The most charitable and natural view to take is no doubt that he was talking in utter ignorance of India, that in coaxing a spoiled child he did not weigh his words and that as he has made so many indiscreet speeches and gone back upon them all, too much importance should not be attached to this one, though a lengthy utterance on India by the Prime Minister is so rare an occurrence as on that account to acquire special importance.

"TRUST."

The "Indian Daily News" writes:—

The latest exposition of the comedy of governing is Mr. Lloyd George's speech about the Civil Service and the Reforms. No sooner has he uttered it than Col. Wedgwood says it obviously means something else and Lord Winterton has to pop up and say it does not mean what it seems to mean and in the end nobody quite knows what it did mean and that is precisely what the eminent author meant to convey about the Reforms. However, we note that Mr. George got back to the old theory of the Clapham sect and Macaulay that we hold India as a sacred trust when or how constituted does not matter. We know that Macaulay's secret idea was a trust to Christianise India as disclosed in Mr. Trevelyan's book, but what the other trusts are we do not know and no one knows. We know that the beneficiaries to a large extent object to the trustees and their ways and want to end the trust but that is usual in most trusts. Here is another fine meaningless word like the rest we have just mentioned. "Trust."

1921 CLUB'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

The Political section of the 1921 Club, Madras, of which Mrs. Besant is vice-President, at its meeting last night, passed the following resolutions which are endorsed by the Executive of National Home Rule League (representing 100 branches) and they have been cabled to the Secretary of State for India:—"Political section of 1921 Club places on record its emphatic protests against the statements made by Right Hon. Lloyd George, Premier of Great Britain, in the course of his speech in the House of Commons on August 4, characterising the Reforms as an experiment, stating that Great Britain could never relinquish her responsibility for India and pointing out that at no time could the functions and privileges of British Indian Civil Service be taken away. The members can only interpret this speech as a repudiation of the Cabinet declaration of August 20th, 1917, and the promises of the King-Emperor conveyed by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught that the new legislatures were the beginning of Swaraj within his Empire. All political parties in India have been shocked by the speech of the Premier. If it is to be taken as an expression of the Government of Great Britain, the effect of it on India will be disastrous and members desire to know whether Mr. Lloyd George's speech was a declaration of policy or only his won private opinion for which Government is not responsible. In any case it puts its determination on record to press forward with additional earnestness the policy announced in its circular letter to obtain Home Rule as quickly as possible so that the present discontent may not be deepend and the British connection imperilled.

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NAVSARI NEWS.

TODDY AUCTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, Aug. 6.

Arrangements are being made here to start a new vernacular journal on the lines of the "Navjivan" after the 15th of this month. That the need for such a paper in Navsari has been long-felt cannot be denied. "Gadadhar" is a very fantastic title chosen for this journal but at the same time it is obviously suggestive of its prospective combativeness. All expect this newcomer to be as fearless and as powerful as the mighty hero who wielded the "Gada" in the Mahabarata.

In my last letter I had mentioned about the postponement of the auction of toddy shops owing to an offer for monopoly made by one Mr. Vandriwala. After due consideration the offer for monopoly at Rs. 28,000 was refused and a regular auction was held. As compared with the last year's income of Rs. 21,000, the Government have this year realised Rs. 40,500 from the sale of these shops. This surprising extra profit to the Government is due to two reasons. It is partly due to the inveterate jealousy of the rival bidders who are unfortunately all Parsis, and partly to the greed of the Excise authorities who fixed the prices of the shops that were not contended for according to the number of date-trees used for toddy extraction at two rupees per tree. On the whole the poor consumer is the sufferer, inasmuch as the price of toddy will be raised by the shop-keeper to meet with the increased payment of the licence.

TILAK-DAY CELEBRATIONS.

On the 1st instant a huge public meeting had been convened to commemorate the anniversary of Lokmanya Balgangadhar Tilak. Dr. Dixit, a leader of the Surat Nationalist Party, had specially come over here to give a lecture on the occasion. Mr. Korane, pleader, was in the chair. Dr. Dixit exhorted his hearers to fulfil the last wish of the great patriot by completing the Congress programme and to bring Swarajya nearer by widespread use of handspun and handwoven khaddar. He also asked them to strengthen their party by removing the social ban of untouchability, and not to be discouraged in the least in their inspiring national work just because the leaders are not physically among them but to hasten firmly to the achievement of the goal with a strong and sincere belief in the presence of their spirit amidst them. A suggestion being then made for a national school, a good sum was collected there and then which included the contribution of a Parsi gentleman.

NOTICE ON "NAVSARI PATRIKA."

The Editor of the "Navsari Patrika", a popular local Gujarati weekly, has been served with a notice by the Suba of Navsari for commenting on the bestowal of Knighthood on Sir Manubhai Mehta, the Dewan of Baroda, in the leader of one of the issues of the journal. This weekly has been a very popular paper for the last 18 years, during which period it has served both the Government as well as the public with its honest opinion and criticism. With due consideration for the bogey of the Press Act which has been so rampant in the Indian States the editorials were written very cautiously and in a strain of moderation. The statements of the editor and printer have been submitted and the judgment has been reserved for the 8th.

FIRST CLASS TRAM CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The recommendation of the Tramway Committee of the Bombay Corporation to allow the Tramway Company to run a few first class tram cars was adopted in the last Corporation meeting. It is an experiment which many outside the Corporation think will not succeed, and will not in any way lessen the overcrowding. If the Tramway Company runs first class cars on all lines, and allow ladies and children to travel by the same cars on special concession rates, they will find the cars always full and paying, otherwise the first class tram cars will only be taken advantage of during the hours of overcrowding. The first class cars as first class will induce very few to travel by them excepting those who are a little fastidious about travelling with the common folk. What the Tramway Company ought to do is to provide more tram cars for the general public, and arrange for more special accommodation for ladies and children during the hours of overcrowding especially in the afternoon. Instead of trying to meet the crying needs of passengers, the Tramway Company is going to satisfy a few fastidious corporators and their friends outside the Corporation whose number will not be more than a few scores. Your readers' views will enlighten the Company as to what is immediately needed and what they think of the first class cars.—Yours, etc.,

L. R.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Anent the protracted discussion and correspondence on the subject of introducing, as an experimental measure, the superior class trams, the special need, namely, that of overcrowded cars, ejected passengers and congested roads appears to be overlooked.

It is generally accepted that the majority of people who do use our trains do so as the most economical way in which to get to and from their daily work: the trains are, therefore, rarely requisitioned as a *via media* for "eating the air." The primary object, thus, is to enable would-be passengers to get to their business with a fair amount of certainty. Consequently the first need is not "First Class" but *more* trams. I am inclined to view the introduction of first class trams as a drop in the "gharriwalla" and taxi-meters fares, for those who now have to pay a minimum of annas eight or annas ten will without a doubt select a three annas tram: by so doing, the man who can scarcely afford 1 anna daily will in no way be benefited.

A rapid increase in the number of cars now on the road is, therefore, the only way out of the difficulty.—Yours, etc.,

STUCK.

BUBBLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Apart from those who have spoken out their minds, there are a few who blew some soap bubbles that fly with the wind blown off by Mr. Lloyd George. Here is Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, who would live upon fine speeches eternally as he would on "peaches." "When he realises the feeling of resentment his remarks have caused throughout this country, I will not be surprised if he makes another speech to make amends", said the honourable gentleman. It either means that what England wants to do she can very well do without having to say so or that "if you keep to sweet speeches we will pretend to work the Reforms." I am sure Mr. Lloyd George will not let slip this splendid suggestion for he can very well afford to blow off one of those war-time speeches glorifying India's future greatness.

Here is another curious critic. The "Bengalee", like a child at a drama, feels disgusted with the Premier, the hero on the stage, and jumps with joy at the band that is played around the hero. No matter what the Premier of England says. Somebody else have said "Reforms are sealed with the impress of British goodwill", and that "there is no going back." Ye gods, who can fathom the *depth* of "Moderate" (!) nationalism!

The climax of a joke is reached by the fast-running "Daily Express" whose journalism appears to be confined to a code of signals akin to *express trains' service*. "The Premier, however, did not mean to threaten India", says "Daily Express." Did he not nod? as is seen from his Jovelike nods which Reuter has taken care to transmit to us when Sir D. Maclean and Earl Winterton explained his speech"? "what is more", says this mystic journal, what more, indeed! Has he not nodded and "Jovelike nods" too? Obviously, Reuter is an expert in the "code of nods" otherwise, it would be difficult for "Daily Express" to run as fast as it does. Why must we care for the speech, stick to nods! The climax is, we start from sweet speeches to "Jovelike nods" in the endeavour to obtain "Swaraj."

Until now it has been maintained that "Swaraj" by instalments is a "mirage" and now Mr. Lloyd George has completely dispelled all suspicions and says it is "Swaraj" by experiment. As to what all these confusing "means of achievement" mean is that—

Swaraj by instalments is a "mirage",
Swaraj by experiment is "vacuum",
Swaraj by Non-Cooperation is a "grim reality."—Yours, etc.,

"JOHN."

"CHRIST AND GANDHI."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Gandhi is being compared, by his followers and admirers, to Christ. It would be interesting to know why Christ has been chosen in preference to Mohamed, Krishna, Vishnu, Siva, Buddha, Confucius, Zoroaster, Luther and other founders of religions and sects. Evidently because Christ is considered to be far superior to them all, even as man, and since Gandhi is compared to Christ, on the same assumption, Gandhi also must be superior to them all. Are the followers of the religious founders named above, prepared to admit this? If not—and Gandhi, I believe, lays no claim to any divine mission on earth—then Gandhi must be given the place he deserves in the social and political life of India, and should not be likened to any of the religious founders, least of all to Christ, who had no political axe to grind whatsoever in the mission he had come on earth to fulfil.

Christians need not feel hurt, on the contrary they should rejoice,—rejoice, not because of the comparison of Gandhi with Christ, but because the name of Christ has begun to flutter over the Indian Empire. They should now earnestly hope that the non-Christians of India may inquire: Who is Christ? so that they may come to learn and appreciate, more and more, his life and teachings, and thereafter follow their inquiry to its logical conclusions.

May the brighter day dawn over India earlier than anticipated by most of us. Truly, inscrutable are the ways of Divine Providence in the affairs of nations as of men.—Yours, etc.,

A. M. P.

Baroda, Aug. 8.

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The Rander Electric License 1922.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Application has been made to the Secretary to the Local Government in Public Works Department, Bombay by Messrs. Sunderrao Moreshwar & Co., of Bombay, under the Indian Electricity Act of 1910, for the grant of License for the supply of Electrical Energy to the Area within the limits of Rander Municipality and partly within the Limits of Dist. Local Board, Surat, as shown in the deposited Map upon conditions and terms specified in the draft License submitted Copy of which is given below:—

DRAFT.

LICENSE FOR THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, UNDER THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT 1910.

License is hereby granted to Sunderrao Moreshwar and Co., (Sunderrao Moreshwar and Moreshwar Mangesh, Partners) having their office Opp. Majestic Cinema, Girgaum Bombay, to supply Electrical energy in the area with the Powers, and upon the terms and conditions as specified below:—

SHORT TITLE.

1. This License may be cited as "Rander Electric License 1922."

INTERPRETATION.

2. This License is to be read and construed subject in all respects to the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and the several words and terms and expressions to which by that Act or by the Rules thereunder or the general Clauses Act 1897 meanings are assigned shall have in this License and the annextures thereto the same respective meanings provided that in this License:—

(a) The expression 'the Act' shall mean the Indian Electricity Act 1910.
(b) The expressions 'The Licensees' shall mean and include Sunderrao Moreshwar and Co., and their permitted assigns.
(c) The expressions 'the first annexture' and 'the second annexture' shall mean the first and the second annexture to this License respectively.
(d) The expression 'deposited map' shall mean the plan of the area or supply hereinafter specified which is deposited with the Government of Bombay in pursuance of the Rules under the Act, and is signed for the purpose of identification by the Joint Secretary to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, and by Messrs. Sunderrao Moreshwar and Co., Bombay.
(e) The date of the Notification by the Government of Bombay in the Bombay Government Gazette that this License has been granted is in this License referred to as 'the commencement of this License.'

SECURITY.

3. (1) The period within which under clause 1 (a) of the Schedule to the Act the Licensees shall show that they are in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed upon them by this License throughout the area of supply shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government of Bombay under that clause be one year from the commencement of this License.

(2) The period within which under clause (b) of the Schedule to the Act the Licensees shall deposit or secure such sum as therein mentioned and the sum so to be deposited or secured shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government of Bombay be six months from the commencement of this License and Rupees Two Thousand respectively.

AREA OF SUPPLY.

4. The area within which the supply of energy is authorised by the License is as described as follows:—

Area within the Limits of Rander Municipality and partly all within the limits of district local Board bounded as follows:—
On the North by Olpad Rd, on the east by the Tapti river, on the west by the western boundary of Rander Municipality and Open plots along the western side of Aditer Rd. and on the south by western end of Hope Bridge. Area within the limits of Rander city Municipality is shown edged green and that in the district local Beard, yellow, in the deposited map.

PURPOSES OF SUPPLY.

5. (1) Subject to the provisions of this License and the Act and to the Rules thereunder the Licensees shall be entitled during the continuance of this License to supply energy within the area of Supply for all purposes and to other Licensees for their own purposes and in bulk.

Provided that no supply of energy shall be commenced to be given by the Licensees to any owner or occupier of Private Premises or in bulk to a distributing Licensee until the Government of Bombay have approved the form of requisition to be made by such owner or occupier or distributing Licensee for such supply of energy and also the form of written Contract or agreement with the Licensees to take a supply of energy which is to be executed or entered into by such owner or occupier or distributing Licensee and until the Government of Bombay have also approved the amounts of all the miscellaneous charges which the Licensees propose to make against such owner or occupier or distributing Licensee incidental to or in connection with such supply.

(2) Clauses 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 of the Schedule to the Act shall wherever necessary be read as expressly added to or varied to the extent set out in the proviso to sub-clause (1) of this Clause.

SYSTEM OF SUPPLY.

6. (1) The System of supply of energy in pursuance of this License shall be continuous current on the two or three wire system with a pressure at the consumer's terminals of 230 or 460 Volts. Provided always that the Licensees may from time to time with the previous consent in writing of and subject to such limitations and conditions as shall be prescribed in writing by the Government of Bombay adopt any other system of supply for the purpose of this License.

(2) The Electric supply lines within the area of supply shall wherever and whenever at any time so required in writing by the Government of Bombay be laid underground.

(3) If the Licensee fail to comply with any of the provisions of this clause the License may be revoked.

COMPULSORY SUPPLY.

7. (1) The Licensees shall execute works to the satisfaction of the Government of Bombay for the purpose of a full supply of energy throughout such streets or parts of streets shown as coloured brown on the deposited map as are mentioned in the first annexture.

(2) If the licensee fails to comply with the provisions of sub-clause (1), the license may by revoked.

GENERATING STATION.

8. The Generating Station shall be within the area of supply above referred to.

LIMITS OF PRICE TO BE CHARGED IN RESPECT OF THE SUPPLY OF ENERGY.

9. The prices to be charged by the Licensees for energy supplied by them shall not exceed those stated in that behalf in the second annexture or in the case of a method of charge approved by the Government of Bombay in accordance with clause 10 of the Schedule to be Act such maxima as the Government of Bombay shall fix on approving the method

BREAKING UP OF STREETS.

10. The length of trenches to be opened on any street at any time and the period for which they may remain open shall be determined from time to time by the Government of Bombay or the Local Authority by which such streets are repairable. When any street is crossed not more than half of the width of such street shall without the specific authority in writing of Government or the Local Authority as aforesaid be closed for Traffic.

PURCHASE OF UNDERTAKING.

11. (1) The option of purchase given by section 7 of the Act shall be exercisable first on the expiration of 50 Years computed from the commencement of this License and thereafter on the expiration of every subsequent period of 20 Years during the subsistence of this License. The value of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the Licensees to be paid in accordance with the said section 7 of the Act shall be their market value at the time of such purchase which shall be determined in case of difference or dispute by arbitration due regard being, had to the various matters mentioned in the first proviso set out in sub-section (1) of the said section 7 and there shall be added such value so computed as aforesaid, on account of compulsory purchase a sum equivalent to ten percentum of the amount of such value.

(2) In accordance with sub-section (2) (d) (ii) of section 3 of the Act it is hereby declared that the Generating Station to be used in connection with the undertaking shall form part of the undertaking for the purpose of purchase under section 5 or 7 of the Act.

ASSIGNMENT OF LICENSE.

12. At any time after the commencement of this License the Licensees may with the previous consent in writing of the Government of Bombay and subject to compliance with such conditions upon which such consent may be given assign this License and transfer the whole of their undertaking in respect of which this License is granted (including all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the License) to a Company formed and registered in the Presidency of Bombay in accordance with the law for the time being in force in British India or in England under any enactment relating to companies for the time being in force there having authority to take over this License and the said undertaking as the case may be and to exercise the powers and perform the obligations given to or imposed upon the Licensees under the License and the Act and the Rules under the Act and on such assignment and transfer the rights, powers, and authorities, obligations and liabilities of the Licensees shall be assigned and transferred to and shall be exercised by and shall attach to such company formed as aforesaid.

THE FIRST ANNEXTURE.

Streets or part of Streets referred in Clause 7 of license within the limits of Rander Municipality:—

Surat Road.	Tai Wad.
Ambli Pura Road.	Limbda Oli.
Ambli Pura Street.	Chacha Street.
Bodia Wad Street.	Meta Bazar Road.
Gymkhana Road.	Wakhar Oli Road.
Peer Mothi Road.	Nagina Road.
Pach Hatdi Road.	Parsee Wad.
Panch Oli Road.	Municipal Road.
Mura Bagel Road.	Nishal Phalia Road.
Soni Phalia.	Parekh Phalia Road.
Chip Wad.	Dhuru Phalia Road.

THE SECOND ANNEXTURE.

MAXIMA CHARGES.

1. The term 'Unit' as used in this annexture shall be deemed to mean the energy contained in a Current of one Thousand Amperes flowing under on Electric-Motive force of one Volt in an hour.

2. For General supply purposes for lights, fans and heaters:—

*(a) Government Buildings, Railways, and Commercial and Business Premises, Clubs, Restaurants, and Hotels, Residential Premises, and Religious and Educational Establishments, and Hospitals.
*Annas 8 per Unit. Subject to a minimum bill for Energy of Rs. 4 per month per Meter.

3. For power purposes and purposes other than specified above:—

*(a) Up to and including 3 Kilo Watts.
*Annas 6 per Unit, during day time only.
*(b) For Industrial Motive Purposes from Kilo Watts and upwards.
*Annas 4 per Unit, during day time only.

Dated the 27th day of July One Thousand Nine Hundred Twenty Two.

Copies of the Deposited Map as mentioned in the Rule 10 (a) and of the Draft License as mentioned in Rule 10 (b) have been deposited for Public Inspection at the Offices of the Local Authorities, i.e., The Rander Municipality, Rander; The District Local Board, Surat; and the Executive Engineer, Surat, and at the office of the Licensees, Messrs. Sunderrao Moreshwar and Co., Girgaum, Bombay. The printed Copies of the License can be purchased at Rupee one by any one by applying at the Offices of the above Local Authorities and the Licensees.

Every Local Authority, Company, or Person desiring to make any representation with reference to the beforementioned Application may do so by a letter addressed to the Secretary to the Local Government in Public Works Department of Bombay within three months from the date of issue of the newspaper containing the first advertisement. A copy of such representation should be sent at the same time to the undersigned, the Licensees.

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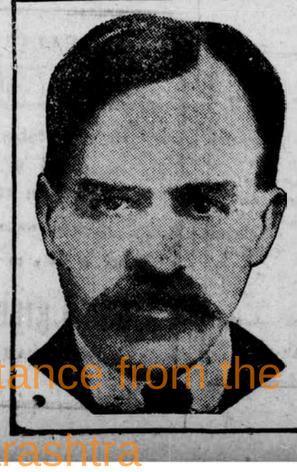

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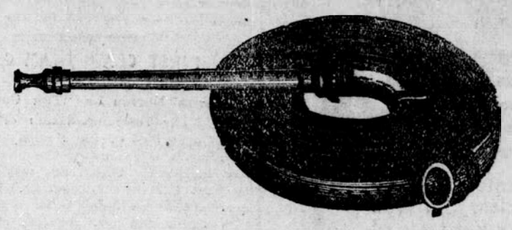

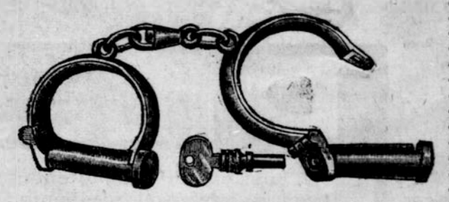

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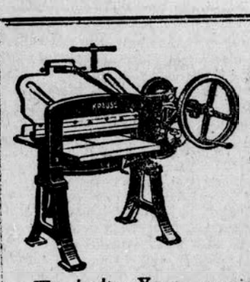

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